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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 2, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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\$137.40 earned in two weeks

Guide worker, who at the finish of his first week had earned \$53.10, eclipses this record in second week of work by earning \$84.30; a total for the two weeks of \$137.40.

In last week's Guide we told about a young Manitoba man who had recently taken up Guide subscription work. In this issue we have some more interesting news about this young man; interesting because we believe that there are many other young men in Western Canada who would be glad of the opportunity to do the same, but who perhaps do not realize the possibilities which Guide work offers. The Guide needs subscription agents all over the West. The above figures show exactly what one man has done. These figures are correct and can be verified by the books in The Guide office.

The Result of Enterprise

The splendid results attained by this agent were due to the fact that he put enterprise into his work. He realized that the fairs which are being held thruout the West at this season of the year opened up to him an opportunity of making unusually big money. Without hesitation he took advantage of that opportunity to the full. That is the secret of his success.

No "Chance" Offer

The Guide does not offer you a "chance" of earning good money, we are offering you the "certainty" of good pay for good work. Hundreds of men and women are demonstrating that Guide work furnishes a pleasant and healthful way of increasing their income. You can do the same.

Let Us Tell You About It

Whether you have only spare time to sell or can devote all your time to The Guide, we can offer you a very attractive proposition. Drop us a postal card and full particulars of "The Guide method" will be sent you. Address your inquiry to

Circulation Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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August 2

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



How Do You Sell?

In June we wrote to a number of Grain Growers who at one time shipped grain to us but did not send us any of last year's bumper crop. We asked them to be frank in their replies.

Bagot, Man., Nov. 8, 1915

"I wish to thank you for ordering re-inspection of my car and thereby getting the grade raised from No. 4 to No. 3 Northern. The Grain Growers' Grain Company have handled nine cars for me this fall with entire satisfaction and expedition. It certainly pays the farmers to support their own Company."

(Name on request)

Mervin, Sask., Oct. 27, 1915

"I take much pleasure in writing to thank you for the able manner in which you handled two cars of wheat for me. I sure like the way you kept me posted from the time you received the Shipping Bill until I got the adjustments and drafts. Everything was made so plain a child could understand it. In future I intend to do more business with your Company."

(Name on request)

Here's one reply from the hundreds received:

"I have yours of recent date in which you wish to know why I did not entrust my business to you last Fall, and because of which you assume I have been dissatisfied. I can assure you, gentlemen, such is not the case. The reason is, in a weak moment I was persuaded to part with my wheat while I was cutting it. I paid for my stupidity. I claim to have lost \$60.00 on the transaction through not having anyone to look after my business. However, "once bitten, twice shy." You gave me complete satisfaction, and in the coming Fall, if I should be favored to have wheat to ship, you shall hear from me.

(Name on request)

Nutana, Sask., Dec 7, 1915.

"From the start I have been a supporter of the farmers' Company and since I had the privilege of observing the method and care exercised by your expert in looking after the grading of cars shipped to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, I am more than ever impressed with the advantage of shipping to our own Company. I have four more cars which will be sent to you when the price suits me."

(Name on request)

Medicine Hat, Alta., Jan. 8, 1916

"I have received the proceeds from my car of oats sent to you and I am more than satisfied. I am very much obliged for the promptness with which the business was done."

(Name on request)

Perhaps you'll not have this crop off before someone will try to "persuade" you in regard to the disposal of your grain. Use your own head—that's what it's there for. If you let this farmers' pioneer company look after your business we will try hard to make you enjoy "complete satisfaction."

Implements and supplies sold to farmers of the Prairie Provinces at prices as close as possible to manufacturers' cost.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Cattle, sheep and hog shipments handled on commission through our office in Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface.

\$150 CASH PRIZES

Boys' and Girls' Seed Selection Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find out where the best wheat and oats are grown in the Prairie Provinces. In order to discover this The Guide is going to pay \$150 in cash prizes to boys and girls who will assist in this work. Any boy or girl between 10 and 18 years of age (inclusive) living on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta may enter the competition. Each contestant may enter the competition for wheat and for oats, and any number may enter from the same family, provided only that no one person may win more than one prize.

The method of selecting the seed will be to go out into your father's grain where the crop is best, just before the binder starts, and select enough of the choicest heads of wheat or oats to thresh out two pounds of clean seed. On this page will be seen illustrations to help in selecting the best heads. Put these heads into a sack and pound them until the seed is threshed out. Then winnow it on a windy day, put it into a sack and mail it to The Guide.

The Guide will pay the postage on one sack for each contestant, so that they will be under no expense whatever. The competition will close on September 15, and all sacks of grain must be in The Guide office by that date. They will then be judged by an expert grain inspector, who has no connection with The Guide whatever, and will be entirely disinterested.

The prizes will consist of \$150 in cash, and will be divided as follows:—

PRIZES FOR WHEAT

1st Prize	\$25.00	6th Prize	\$7.00
2nd Prize	20.00	7th Prize	6.00
3rd Prize	15.00	8th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	10.00	9th Prize	4.00
5th Prize	8.00		

PRIZES FOR OATS

1st Prize	\$20.00	3rd Prize	\$10.00
2nd Prize	15.00	4th Prize	5.00

RURAL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

This competition is being conducted by the Rural Improvement League organized by The Grain Growers' Guide. We are anxious to build up a large membership for the Rural Improvement League as we have a number of interesting plans for the League, and expect to distribute a considerable number of prizes to League members during the winter after this competition is over. We cannot give away these valuable cash prizes to the boys and girls who join the Rural Improvement League unless they are willing to help us by doing a little work in their own community. All that it is necessary to do in order to become a member of the Rural Improvement League is to pick up one subscription to The Guide, either new or renewal, at \$1.50 per year. You may get your father's renewal or any other renewal in the neighborhood, keep 25 cents out of it to pay for mailing your sack of grain and send in the \$1.25 to The Guide at once. In return we will send you Certificate of Membership in the Rural Improvement League and further instructions on how to send in your sack of grain.

Already a large number of boys and girls have become members of the Rural Improvement League and have entered the \$150 cash prize competition for seed selection. These boys and girls have already made their plans to select the best wheat and oats from their father's field, and some of them are going to win these very large cash prizes. There is no restriction whatever and these prizes will be paid out within a few weeks after the competition closes on September 15.

Do not delay. You will find it an easy matter to pick up a subscription. Any farmer will be glad to help you enter the competition by giving you his subscription and it will cost you nothing as you will keep out 25 cents to pay your postage.

NOW IS THE TIME

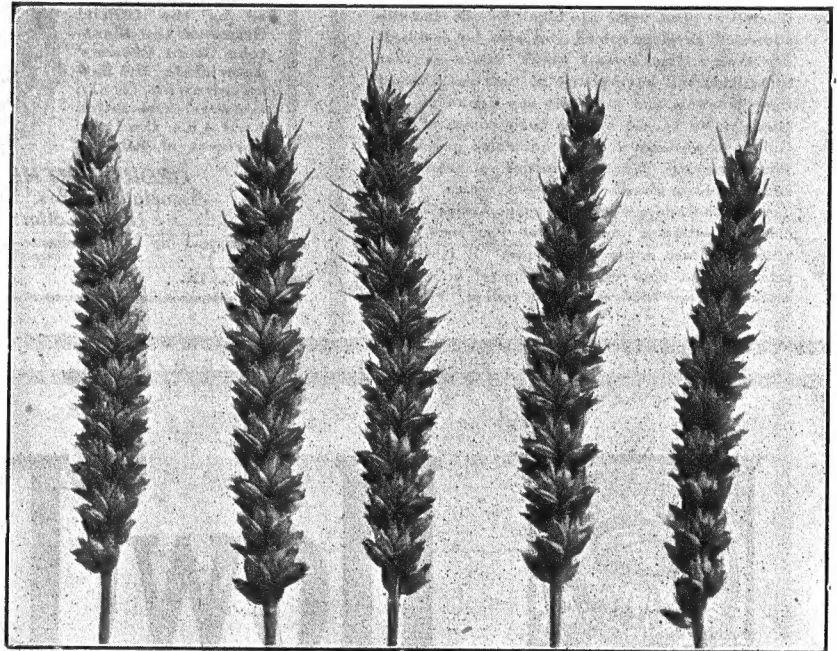
As soon as you have collected the \$1.50, mail us \$1.25 at once. Give us the name of the subscriber, post office address and province, together with your own full name, post office address, province, your age and your father's name. Do not put this matter off until the grain is ripe because it will then be too late. Now is the time to get ready and become a member of the Rural Improvement League by sending in a subscription; you can then take your time and get whatever assistance you like in selecting the seed, so as to be sure it is the very best possible.

Address all your letters to

The Secretary, Rural Improvement League
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Increasing Crop Yields

Crop yields can be increased several bushels per acre by careful seed selection



These are exceptionally good types of heads of Marquis wheat. They are broad, solid, compact and well filled from bottom to top. Seager Wheeler selections.

One of the most important factors upon which successful grain growing depends is the use of pure, clean seed. In order to obtain this, seed selection must be practiced every season. Just how much yields can be increased by systematic selection of seed is open to question, but it is certain that several more bushels per acre can be raised if care is taken to sow only first-class seed. Every farmer should have a special clean piece of ground each year on which he is growing selected grain to furnish pure seed for the following year's crop.

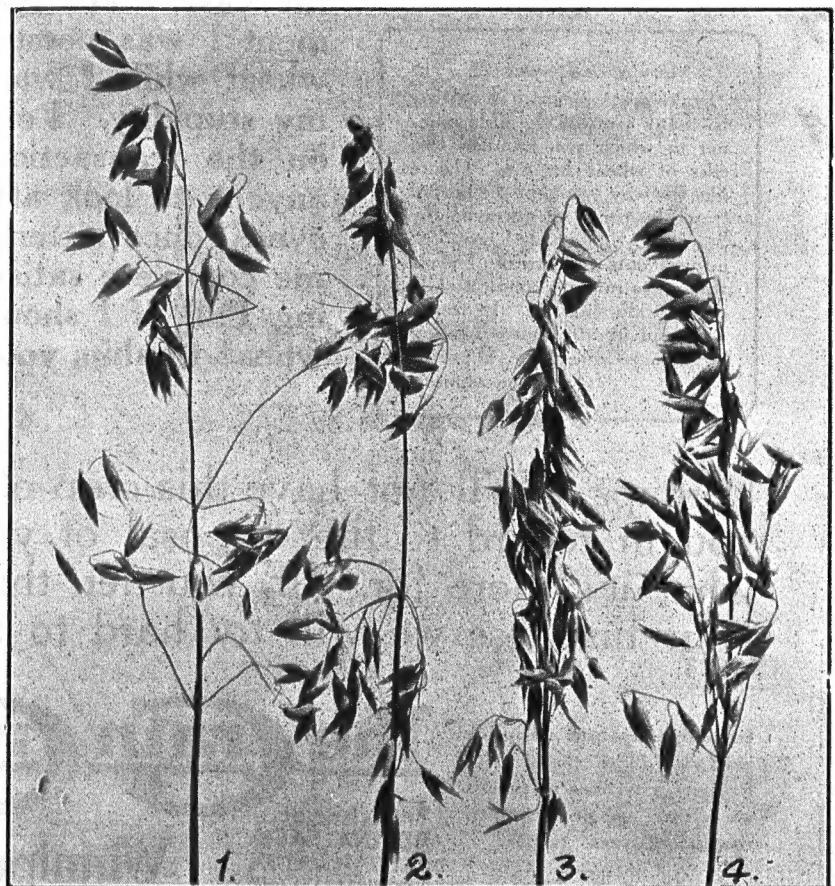
Mass Selection

For general farm conditions selection is best made in the growing crop. The best types to select are the compact forms and should be made from heads that are fully developed, every spikelet being filled from the bottom to the tip, providing they are of good length. Select the best developed heads and the largest grown under equal conditions, because such large heads will contain plump, sound grains. Selection of heads should be made when fully ripe. Choose a warm, dry day if possible. Moisture

on the heads, such as there is likely to be in the early morning or in the evening will cause moulding in the picked heads. Carry a good sized pail on the arm and with a sharp knife cut just below the head. Each pailful may be emptied into a sack. Three or four bags full should be sufficient to give seed for a quarter acre seed plot to provide seed for use on the farm for the succeeding year.

Thresh by Hand

The sacks, half full, should be hung up in a dry, airy place until they can be threshed. A little shaking once in a while will tend to dry up the heads quickly. To thresh place the bags on a hard surface and beat with a stick. When thoroughly threshed the broken heads and chaff may be taken out by a suitable screen shaken over a box or wash tub. Any chaff that falls thru with the grain may be separated out by letting it fall from one pan to another on a windy day. All small grain should be screened out, leaving only the best seed for next season's seed plot. This seed will be pure and free from any weed seeds.



Victory oat selections. 1 and 2 are open, loose type with drooping panicles, undesirable types. 3 and 4 show fine, compact, upright panicles, and are the type to select. Seager Wheeler selections.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 2nd, 1916

LIBERAL TARIFF POLICY

An organization known as the National Liberal Advisory Council, comprising the leading Liberal members at Ottawa and a few other Liberals from the provinces, recently held a three days session in Ottawa to map out a Liberal program in preparation for a general election. The report of their work shows they have been discussing rural credits, bankruptcy laws, old age and mothers' pensions, proportional representation and the tariff. From the standpoint of the West the new Liberal platform on the tariff question is of interest. It reads as follows:—

"On the subject of taxation, finance and finance policy, the members of the council were agreed that the stand taken by the party in Parliament during the last two sessions was along the right line. The council expressed itself as wholly opposed to the doctrine of having protection, especially under the guise of 'war taxation' imposed to meet wasteful expenditures for domestic purposes. Free wheat, free agricultural implements, free flour and customs duties so adjusted as to bear most equitably upon the general consumer, for which the party has put itself on record during the past three sessions, will be adhered to."

This is the tariff platform upon which the Liberal party will appeal to the Western farmers for their votes at the next general election which may be held within a year and certainly will be held immediately after the close of the war. It should be remembered that the most prominent members of the council, who prepared this tariff platform, were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, all members of the late Liberal Government, and a number of them were present at the famous Liberal convention in 1893. What does this new tariff policy mean and what can the people expect from it should the Liberal party return to power at the next election? In 1893 the National Liberal convention at Ottawa declared for "tariff for revenue only" and announced as their ideal "free trade as they have it in England." When the Liberals came to power in 1896 they abandoned their free trade policy and save for the British preference, which was granted and afterwards very largely withdrawn, the Liberals from 1896 to 1911 were firm supporters of the Protective Tariff. In 1911 the Liberals negotiated the reciprocity agreement with the United States providing for Free Trade in agricultural products and reduced tariff on a very, very few manufactured products. During the election campaign the Liberal leaders announced definitely that they still adhered to protective duties on manufactured goods and they assured the manufacturers that there was no intention whatever of removing their protection. The Liberals were defeated and during the first session, when they were in opposition, they still talked reciprocity, but gradually changed that into a declaration for "wider markets" without specifying very clearly what they had in view.

The reciprocity agreement is still on the United States statute books and open for acceptance by Canada at any time, but it is quite plain from the new tariff policy shown above that the Liberals have abandoned reciprocity. In its place they have substituted free wheat, free agricultural implements, free flour and equitable taxation. Why have they abandoned the reciprocity agreement? It is as keenly desired today and as necessary as in 1911 when it was proposed. Free wheat and free flour form a distinct and complete reciprocal free trade offer made by the United States three years ago and still standing on their statute books. Several members of the Borden Government it is well known were personally favorable to accepting the free wheat offer at the last session of

Parliament, but after considerable discussion and secret consideration they decided to refuse it. The reason for their refusal, it is privately stated, was that the millers declared if their protection was removed they would join the free traders with all their influence and would force free trade in other manufactured articles. This attitude aroused the Canadian manufacturers generally and they forced the government to abandon free wheat.

The attitude of the manufacturers is still the same on the trade question and the Liberals would have to face this situation if they came into power. In the famous reciprocity agreement of 1911 it was provided that agricultural implements in both the Canadian and American tariffs should be reduced to 15 and 20 per cent. In 1913, however, the American Congress placed agricultural implements and parts absolutely on the free list. The new Liberal policy declares for free agricultural implements. Does this mean binders and mowers only or does it mean the full range of implements and machinery used on the farm? The Liberal Council should make this clear. If it means the full range of agricultural implements and machinery it will be a great boon to Western farmers, but it will affect a very large number of manufacturers and will undoubtedly arouse the sternest opposition which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is capable of making.

In the light of these facts and the past record of the Liberal party, can that party be depended upon to carry out their tariff pledges even on free wheat and free implements if returned to power? It looks like a tariff policy framed specially to catch the Western free trade vote without raising too serious opposition among the Eastern protectionists. The only way by which the Liberal party can command the confidence of the free traders in the West is by making a clear cut, definite, exact and signed statement of just what they agree to do with the tariff if returned to power. The Conservative Government quite plainly intend to adhere to the protective system and to grant further protection. Unless the Liberals can be depended upon to reduce the tariff very considerably there is no advantage in returning them to power. More and more it becomes evident that the West should declare a Western policy in Western interest and send to Ottawa members who will support that policy regardless of the two old political parties.

THE BANKER-FARMER CONFERENCE

The fact that the leaders of the organized farmers from the three Prairie Provinces gathered and met with the Winnipeg section of the Canadian Bankers' Association for the discussion of all matters of interest to the two organizations, speaks volumes for the new public spirit developing in Western Canada. Both these organizations are deserving of the highest commendation for their efforts to improve the business side of the agricultural industry. The conference was arranged for several months ago and the members of the Winnipeg Bankers' Association had had an opportunity to consult with their general managers and superior officers, most of whom are located in Eastern Canada. They were, therefore, in a position to speak with authority and to make definite proposals to the organized farmers. They expressed themselves as very favorable to the development of the farmers' organization and hope to see it include all the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, in order that they would be able to deal with such an organization instead of individuals. It was quite apparent that as a result of the preliminary negotiations the heads of the banking institutions of Canada have a clearer apprecia-

tion of the conditions and needs of Western agriculture. Under the agreement between the bankers and the farmers there will be practically three classes of credit henceforth dispensed from the chartered banks in the West.

1—General floating credit for the transaction of farmers' business between periods of crop shipment.

2—Credit specifically for holding grain in order to market it leisurely thruout the year and maintain prices at a higher level.

3—Credit for the development of the livestock industry.

All three of these credits have been carried on to a certain extent by the bankers in the past, but not until this conference was there any general understanding as to the policy of the bankers in this regard. The bankers expressed themselves very forcibly in favor of providing credit for farmers' business, which they considered very desirable, and they were in hearty accord with the farmers in the desire that the farmers should secure all their credit from the bank and do a cash business with everybody else. It will be the aim henceforth both of the farmers and the bankers to encourage individual farmers to arrange their year's credit at the beginning of each year and handle their business on a cash basis until their crop is harvested. It will also be their policy to encourage the livestock industry by granting credits especially for this purpose to run for longer periods than ordinary credits, upon notes to be renewed from time to time in order that the bankers may always have an opportunity to review the security upon which a loan is granted. The policy of assisting farmers to hold their grain and market leisurely is a departure from the general policy of the past and was very gratifying to the farmers' representatives, and it should have a very salutary effect in maintaining uniformly better prices for grain thruout the winter. It was the general feeling of both the farmers and bankers that the conference was highly satisfactory and that it would tend very considerably towards the betterment of agricultural conditions and towards very decidedly improved relations between farmers and bankers. So far as we know it was the first time in history that the bankers' and farmers' representatives, covering such an immense territory, ever gathered together for the purpose of putting their mutual business on a better basis. Arrangements were made for future conferences of the same kind, and we believe that very beneficial results will follow both to the farmers and bankers.

STEADY PROGRESS ON ALL FRONTS

The progress of the allied offensive on every side during the past week is giving entire satisfaction. In fact, ever since the commencement on July 1 of what is generally termed the "Big Push" on the western front, where the French, British and Belgian forces are co-operating in an offensive, slow but continued progress has been reported. It is evident that during the long months of waiting plans have been carefully made and the most minute details of organization worked out to ensure the steady progress of all the armies towards the desired goal. The whole of the enemy's first system of defence has been captured, British troops have taken Delville Wood as well as the town of Pozieres and are successfully holding these positions against all counter attacks. The Russians on the eastern front have made another vast sweep forward, twenty-five miles over a front of fifty miles, comparable in its speed to the opening stages of the Lutzk advance. The Russian forces in the south, under Grand Duke Nicholas, have again moved forward and captured the

town of Erzingan, which gives them complete control of the plateau of Armenia. From this point they can proceed westward into Asia Minor or, going south thru the Taurus Mountains, they can reach the immediate neighborhood of the Bagdad railway. On Friday last news was to hand that the Serbian army is once more making itself felt and is attacking the Bulgarian forces which penetrated some miles into Greek territory two or three months ago. Slowly but surely the allies are drawing in on the central powers.

REDUCE COST OF PRODUCTION

Every farmer is anxious to increase the yield of his crops, but too few realize the comparative ease with which this can be done. Quite apart from the duty incumbent upon every patriotic citizen to produce as much as possible, the raising of the average number of bushels per acre grown thruout the West will make a considerable economic saving in the cost of production. If with the ordinary preparation given to the land on an average farm, several more bushels of wheat, or other grains, can be grown per acre, the cost of production of that grain will naturally be reduced and, other conditions being equal, the farmer will make a higher net profit per acre. It is certain that an increase in yield can be obtained on every farm if carefully selected, plump, pure seed of a suitable variety be used. Dr. James W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, said in his address at the last annual meeting that at least \$3,000,000 more was obtained for crops last year thru the work of the association in promoting seed selection and as yet its activities are confined to a comparative few farmers thruout the country. According to official statistics over 40 million bushels of seed of all kinds are required annually in Canada. Of this amount the three Western provinces uses about 20

million bushels. In spite of the immense yields obtained in Canada in the past, the average yield per acre is unnecessarily low when compared with that obtained by the best farmers. For instance the average yield of spring wheat per acre is about 19 bushels, for oats 35 bushels and for barley 28 bushels. But many of the best farmers regularly produce an average of 25 to 30 bushels per acre of wheat, from 55 to 85 bushels of oats and from 40 to 50 bushels of barley. Several factors are responsible for these high average yields, but one of the chief among them is the careful production and use of clean, pure, plump seed of a suitable variety. As soon as the grain is mature is the time to select the best heads in the crop for sowing in a seed plot next spring. Every farmer, in his own interest if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop. It would also pay farmers to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which costs nothing and will be of great benefit.

Women outnumbered men in France before the war by 750,000 in a population of thirty-nine and a half million. Previous to 1912 women constituted one fourth the total employees in commercial and industrial establishments in addition to a million industrial workers at home. That women will constitute about fifty per cent. of the workers in such establishments after the war seems fairly certain. After the Napoleonic wars the height of the French adult population dropped abruptly one inch. What will be the influence on France of this war with the loss of a million men and the entrance of French women into industrial life on such a scale thru necessity?

The report of the conference between the

farmers and representatives of the mortgage companies will appear in next week's Guide.

Don't rush your steers or other half finished cattle on the market. It only depresses prices badly. The fall is the time prices on this class of cattle are always down. Finish them up and get the profit yourself.

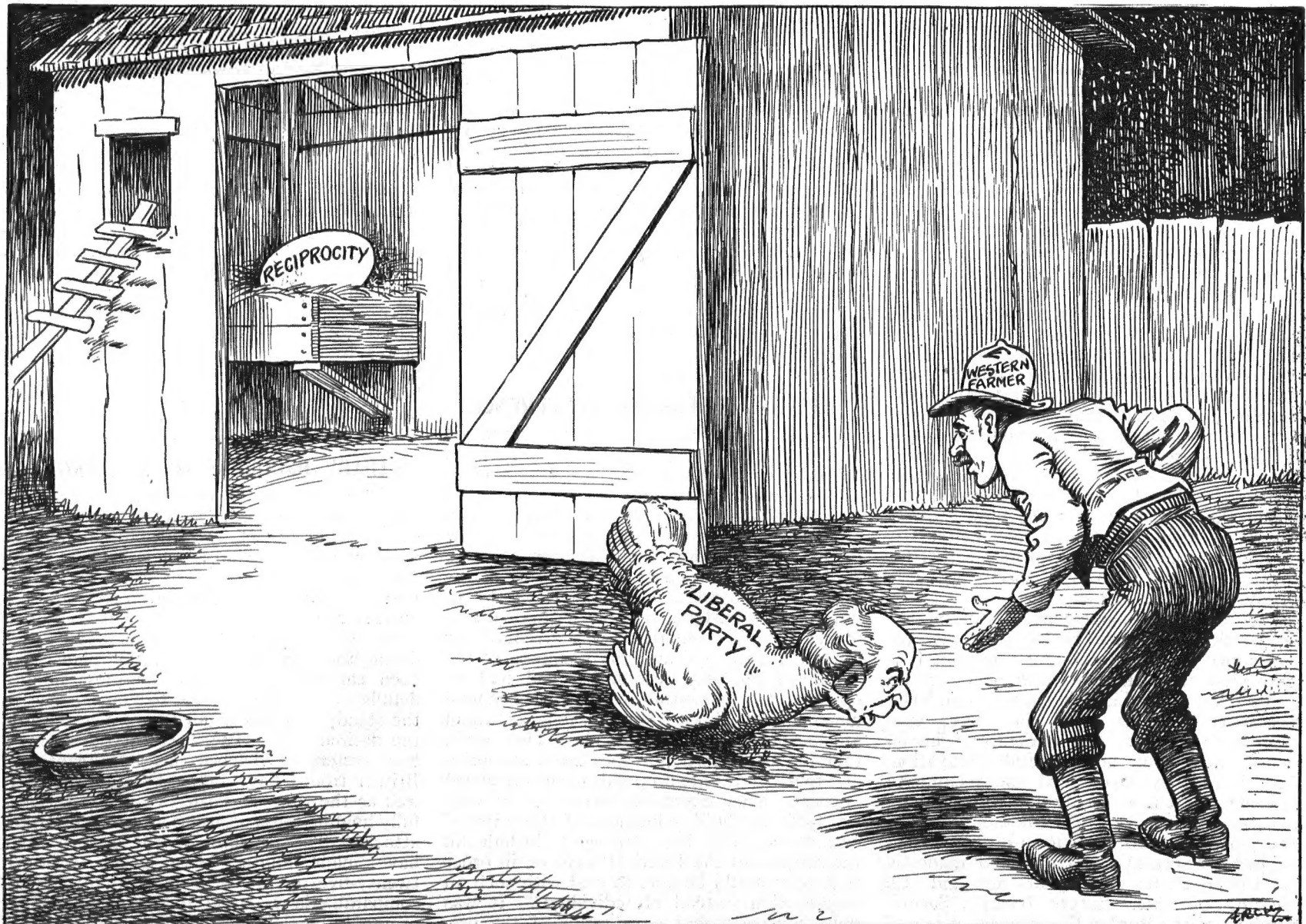
Now is the time to have all the harvesting machinery ready. A supply of the most needed repairs would be a good investment for many.

More than half the total water power used in public service operations in United States is controlled by eighteen corporations. Half of this or one fourth of the total is controlled by six corporations.

Canadian banks have deposits of nearly \$200,000,000 more than when the war broke out. Part of this should go far towards improving the credit of Western farmers.

The results of better breeding and also feeding is well shown in the increasing weight of wool fleeces in United States. From 1840 to 1910 the average weight has increased from 1.85 pounds to 6.84 pounds, the figures by ten year periods being 1.85 pounds, 2.42 pounds, 2.68 pounds, 3.52 pounds, 4.80 pounds, 5.57 pounds, 6.66 pounds and 6.84 pounds. The wool statistics of Australia show similar results. It pays to select and breed right.

One Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association that sold over 500,000 pounds of livestock last year estimated that one and one half cents on every pound was saved to the 116 shippers who sold their stock thru the shipping association, rather than thru the old drover.



NEGLECTING HER BUSINESS

Western Farmer—"You get back onto that egg, old hen. If you let it get cold there'll be trouble."

Livestock Shipping in Minnesota

Extent of the work--Difficulties encountered--Centralizing shipments--By-laws--Our possibilities

Article II.—By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

It is doubtful if any branch of farm marketing has been carried on with a smaller capital investment than the marketing of livestock thru co-operative livestock shipping associations. In Minnesota these associations are doing an annual business of approximately \$18,000,000, with a saving of \$50 to \$60 per carload, and in many cases very much more. All this is accomplished with scarcely a dollar of capital. There are now something over 300 shipping associations in Minnesota, a very large number in Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, and other states are getting well into the movement. The stock shipped from most of Minnesota, from North Dakota and from part of Wisconsin is marketed in South St. Paul, while that further south finds its way usually to Chicago.

In 1914 reports were received at the University of Minnesota showing that the average amount of stock sold in a year was \$71,875. These associations contain from 50 to 1,000 or more members, the most of them run from 100 to 200. The average amount of business done by them runs around fifteen to twenty cars per year.

The first co-operative livestock shipping association in the United States is said to have started at Litchfield, Minnesota, in 1908. The prime mover in this was H. L. Halvorson, who has been its manager ever since. Its immediate success gave the start and has proven invaluable as a guide to many other new associations. Here is a summary of eight years business done by this association:

Work at Litchfield		
Year	Carloads	Gross Earnings
1908	14	\$ 11,599.25
1909	35	39,569.27
1910	81	102,163.35
1911	104	114,764.56
1912	146	181,544.10
1913	153	218,116.75
1914	173	256,044.14
1915	172	216,518.42

Total 8 years... 878 \$1,140,319.84

The slight falling off in shipments in 1915 is due chiefly to the light hog crop and the fact that a similar association was organized only six miles away, which naturally got some of the stock that had previously been shipped from Litchfield.

Over one million dollars of business in eight years, with scarcely two hundred dollars invested in capital stock or equipment, is a record of achievement for co-operation that is certainly enviable and not readily believable by those unacquainted with this work. Out of the \$256,044.14 received for stock at South St. Paul in 1914, \$244,051.73 was paid to the patrons of the association. The total cost of marketing the stock was \$11,992.41. The items of cost are as follows:

Car mover	\$ 4.50
Check writer	35.00
Pump, engine, hose, etc.	93.54
Other expenses	435.16
Labor at yard, railroad fare, etc.	455.94
Net received by manager	1,739.58

Total local expense \$2,763.72

Yardage, freight, commission, etc. \$9,228.69

Total cost \$11,992.41

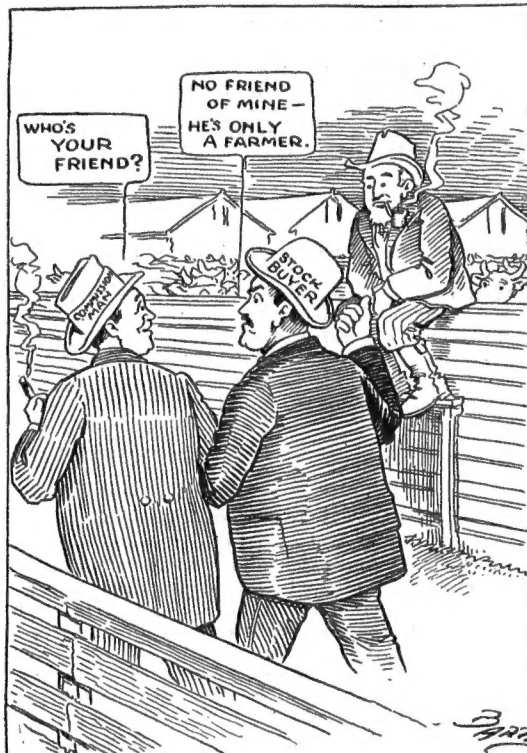
The total expense for getting livestock from the farms surrounding Litchfield to the packers or other buyers at South St. Paul was, for cattle, 28.5 cents per hundred pounds, and for hogs, 32.8 cents. Stated another way, if a 1,000-pound beef animal sold for \$60 at South St. Paul, the farmer who shipped it received \$57.15 after all expenses of the shipment were paid. That is, \$2.85 paid local expenses, freight, switching charges, yardage, feed and commission. If a two-hundred pound hog sold at South St. Paul for 8 cents per pound, or \$16.00, the Litchfield farmer received net \$15.34. That certainly is reducing the middleman's charges and sufficient tribute to the efficiency of the organization.

In 1915, Minnesota farmers sold about 50,000 cars of livestock, and approximately one-fourth of this was sold thru livestock shipping associations. It is said these associations saved Minnesota farmers \$500,000, and had all Minnesota stock been sold in this way the saving

effected would have been another \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 all told.

Fight with Stock Buyers

The livestock shipping associations of Minnesota are mostly organized by the American Society of Equity, by the Extension Department of the University of Minnesota or by the county agents of the Federal Department. Tho the movement has



Four years ago the stock buyer dominated the situation—the farmer had nothing to do but sit on the fence.

had a very rapid growth, not all the associations have succeeded by any means. There were many failures. It is but natural to expect this where the organized trade of stock drovers and to a large extent commission men were aligned against the farmer and bent on maintaining the old system of keeping the entire stock handling game a closed business. The stock buyers claimed that even tho the farmers shipped the stock themselves they would still get a commission on the deal, and this seemed to be borne out in fact. In many instances the farmer after getting his returns from South St. Paul was short of what he would have got from the local buyer, who has never been a philanthropist, at least to the farmers. Investigation seemed to well establish that rank discrimination was being exercised against the farmers on the terminal market. The central commission men were anxious to maintain the old system. If, for instance, a commission man had three cars of stock for sale, two from drovers and one from a shipping association, he quite likely sold the former for the top of the market and then some, and the latter for fifty cents

to one dollar or more under the market. The farmer had no recourse, and by so doing the commission man ingratiated himself in the good graces of the stock buyer by getting more than his stock was worth, and he killed the shipping association movement, which was the enemy of the stock buyer. He also had another personal motive in killing the association. Stock buyers' shipments were easily handled, whereas co-operative shipments necessitated weighing the stock up in several drafts and a much more extensive and expensive bookkeeping system.

The continued aggravated state of this discrimination resulted in the American Society of Equity sending a committee to South St. Paul to investigate the situation and find if the same treatment could not be secured for farmers' shipments as for drovers'. The committee got no satisfaction from central commission men, who wanted no "farmers' family loads" system. The discrimination and the failures continued. But the agitation also continued. It was impossible for the farmers to put their own agency on the South St. Paul Livestock Exchange, for this is a closed corporation on which membership is very difficult to obtain even at a cost of \$2,500. The only way was to get some firm already on the exchange to take up the work. Another trip was made to St. Paul and more refusals ensued. The "farmers' family loads" were quite as obnoxious to the commission men as ever.

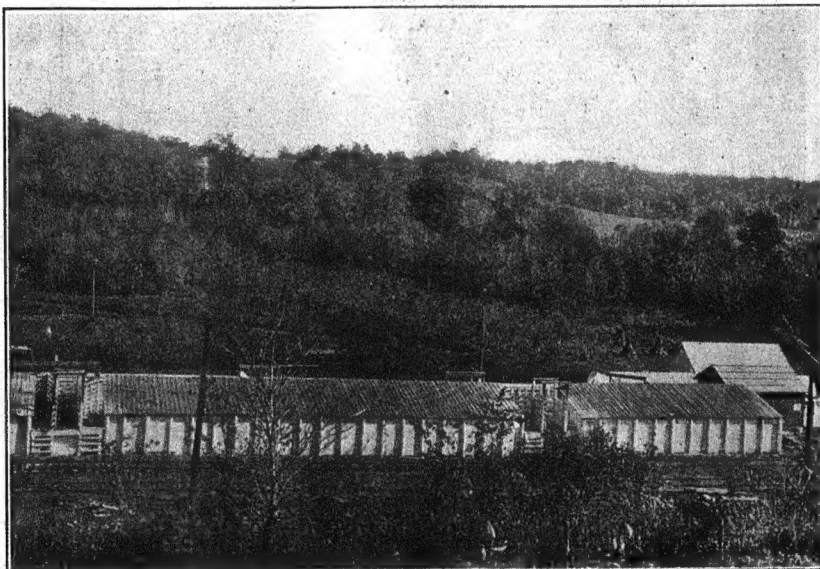
Fight with Commission Men

Finally the J. R. Kirk Commission Co., one of the smallest firms out of some twenty on the market, promised to make investigations and report to the Society of Equity. One month after the committee's visit this firm reported that it was ready to handle farmers' co-operative shipments provided the farmers were ready to give it their support by centralizing their shipments thru the one firm. This action lost the support of the old stock buyers to the Kirk Company and put them badly up against it. Their failure was predicted by other firms. As a saving measure the Society of Equity put organizers in the field to start new associations, but the state funds soon gave out. The Kirk Company, along with the prime Equity mover, T. Raleigh, St. Elmo, Minn., continued the work and finally swung it around to a successful issue from the outside standpoint. But not so from the inside. The established state of affairs was not to be disturbed if the commission men could help it. They accused the subsidizing of organization work in the country on the part of the Kirk Company as being equivalent to giving rebates to shippers, a thing not allowed according to the rules of the exchange. They held a trial under their own rules, of course, and the Kirk Company was fined \$500 for advertising at their own expense in the most up-to-date way, i.e., by personal representative. That is, they were fined because they were willing to handle farmers' shipments and give farmers a square deal on a market which did its best to rebate to outside drovers a part of the farmers' own money and not allow the farmers to represent themselves.

Growth of Equity Shipments

Today this same commission firm is doing the biggest business on the South St. Paul yards, and have the most complete and best equipment for doing so. Its growth has been steady. Last year it handled \$5,765,782 worth of shipments. Of this \$5,429,912 was money paid for co-operative shipments. Seven salesmen and sixteen men in all are maintained to handle its shipments. In 1913, it handled 2,200 carloads; in 1914, 3,600 cars, and in 1915, 5,200 cars. Up to June 30 this year it handled over 2,500 cars, so that its sales should run 10 per cent. at least over last year. It is the sole authorized representative of the American Society of Equity at South St. Paul. This farmers' society, which is an educational organization much akin to our Grain Growers' Associations, has about 45 per cent. of the state livestock shipping associations organized in connection with it, and the one commission firm handles at least 90 per cent. of the American Society of Equity stock. Indeed, the livestock shipping movement is the main basis of the society's work in Minnesota. Formerly the common criticism was that this house was too small and inexperienced to handle the business. Now the objection is

Continued on Page 21



Local stock yards at Ellsworth, Wis., the home of the largest co-operative livestock shipping association in the States.

The Mail Bag

DEBATING AND SELF IMPROVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—I have just read the letter of R. T. Ricketts, in The Guide of June 14. A critical opinion, in one way, is more valuable than an agreeing one, for it is from divergent views that we can get a better conception of the question at hand. Mr. Ricketts, as I understand, is in full agreement with me on the importance of educational work among the members. He places slight value on the debating feature of my proposition, but instead would engage an organized body of first-class speakers.

I think no one will dispute the great good that can be accomplished by a good speaker, understanding "good" of course to mean besides oratorical ability, a knowledge, sympathy and enthusiasm for his cause. Such a person is always in demand. I presume the G.G.A. have been combing the province for such for the last fifteen years. But they are so hard to find!

A permanent demand for any product ought to result in its increased production. Why not in this case? By preparing and assembling the necessary materials we can produce efficient public speakers in any number desired. The gift of eloquence is a natural one. We can't produce it; we have to hunt for it. But it exists, and can be found, often where we least expect it. It requires practice for development. The knowledge must come from study and reflection, and the sympathy and enthusiasm are developed thru active team-work in a noble cause.

This is your prescription for a public speaker. This, in a general way, is the process of development of such speakers as we have. An important part of the purpose of the proposed debating league is to constitute a factory for the production of public speakers. Where we have one speaker now, we want a score. Let us establish the factory!

Altho this proposed institution has been dubbed a debating league, the most essential part of the work intended is the study. I agree with Mr. Ricketts that a debate is not very edifying if monopolized by two or three "rag-chewers" who have not made any previous preparation. The plan proposed is to provide outlines for consecutive reading, not by the debaters alone but by the whole membership. Many topics that will never come up for formal debate will be discussed informally at the local meetings. There will be a strong incentive to induce the debaters to dispense something more substantial than idle vapor. The local debate will be simply a try-out to select the team to represent the local in a joint debate, and the winner of this will in turn compete for the championship of the circuit. In a contest of this kind mere "rag-chewers" will be left far in the rear. The winner must produce facts and talk to the point.

I will yield to no one in my appreciation of the benefits derived from listening to speakers who know more than I do or will ever have time to find out. I hope to see arrangements made by the league at the earliest possible date for systematic courses of lectures. But did you ever stop to think that the one most benefited by the lecture is the lecturer himself? Now, we can get that kind of benefit as well as the other kind by taking part actively in this educational work that all agree is so vitally important.

There is a lazy wish that I suppose we are all guilty of harboring on occasion. We wish for a prophet, a super-man, to come along and save us without any effort of our own. Believe me, such salvation is not worth the effort expended in the wish. All we have of liberty and civilization that is worth preserving has been wrought out in pain and sweat and self-denying effort. And it is only by eternal vigilance that we can retain what we have and only by more pain and sweat and self-denying effort that we can add to it. We in Canada have many of the forms of democratic government, but we shall never constitute a democracy until we, as citizens, learn to use the same sense in regard to common interests and public affairs that we exercise in the handling of our horses and implements.

What I have written is merely my personal view and does not commit anyone but myself. Of one thing I am thoroughly convinced: That there is a very general desire for

NEW BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Control of the Sow Thistle, by Prof. T. J. Harrison, professor of Field Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. A well illustrated, exhaustive publication, dealing with the best methods of handling this our worst pest in districts new or old.

Potatoes, by C. A. Javitz, professor of Field Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. A bulletin of 85 pages dealing with many varieties under different conditions. Extensive experimental results on very many phases of this crop are given fully.

The School Garden, a booklet of 66 pages dealing fully with school garden work for Saskatchewan. A splendid booklet for all interested in this phase of rural education. Write Department of Education, Regina.

some sort of educational work calculated to develop a higher, broader and more responsible citizenship. The debating league as yet exists only in the prospectus, but it seems, as I hope, to be rapidly approaching concrete form. There are many details yet to be worked out. Criticisms and suggestions are of especial value at this early formative period. I thank Mr. Ricketts, and I hope others may be heard from.

GEO. W. ATKINSON

La Fleche, Sask.

SHORT LOANS LITTLE USE

Editor, Guide:—The attitude of the business men and financial magnates about farmers' credits reminds me of a story I read lately, and we can all take a lesson from it. The biggest fool in the village did not know the difference between silver and copper coins, but would always take the copper when offered him. One day a man asked him why, and he said, "If I took the silver that would be the last time they would offer it," thus killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Now, as Mayor Deacon said, a great mistake is made in charging the farmers so much as to be prohibitory, and, according to a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post, where it says a banker lent \$20,000,000 on

paper and liens in eighteen years with a loss of \$800, it shows that the farmers pay their bills. The only difficulty, from a banker's point of view, is that they don't pay on time only when they have the money. A three-months' loan or even a renewal of same is no good to a farmer, as a rule, for working capital, and it shows a lack of business foresight for the business interests not to find a way to meet this difficulty, as it is well known that the farmers as a class don't hoard their money but use it in their business, thus creating a veritable gold mine for business of all kinds. Talk about hard times; there would be none if the farmers could get the money to make the productive improvements they are planning, and it would pay everybody concerned. This farmer can't get the cattle he wants to eat up his feed that is going to waste for want of money. Another draws his water with a rope and pail because he won't go in debt to the storekeeper for a pump, but would borrow from the bank if it wasn't so dear and for such a short time. Another won't borrow from the bank because he would have to draw his grain out in the fall to pay the note, this preventing him from plowing and running the risk of a frozen crop next year. The farmer's business is a safe and profitable business and financial interests would find it so if they were not so intent on killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

N.J.K., Man.

SCHOOLS NOT WELL MANAGED

I would like to pass a few remarks on our rural school system. First, we will take the trustee system. Only too often do we find men elected trustees who are by no means worthy of the position, or realize the great responsibility they have. I have often found that the three men elected are enemies to each other and work something like this: No. 1 and No. 2 may be on good terms and have a grudge against No. 3. But only too often before their term is up No. 1 and No. 2 are enemies and one of them will side in with No. 3 and work against his late friend to the detriment of school, children and district. I have seen this happen many times. These isolated schools only too often are poorly built, lighted and heated, and afford no proper protection for the children. Is it fair to keep the boy or girl at home or send them to these schools and let their time for learning be wasted?

What I say is, teach the boys and girls what will be useful in every day life. The present system of trying to crowd so many subjects into their young brains leaves many master of nothing. I claim that there is no one subject so important for every boy and girl to have as a thorough knowledge of as arithmetic. Now the remedy I would suggest is consolidated schools. But where these cannot be worked government schools should be established. In this way they would be designed alike, properly lighted, heated and fitted with all necessities and of standard quality. The cost would be uniform and the money from taxes would go back to the government instead of to the loan companies. The teachers would be hired by the government and some control of their ability and wages could be enforced, and I feel sure better teachers would be secured. The schools and equipment would be subject to inspection by inspectors kept for this purpose. And, lastly, the teachers could be furnished with rooms adjoining the school, and with pleasant rooms and a nice garden I think more interest would be taken in the school by the teacher.

ONE LANGUAGE AND FLAG

CORPORATION PATRIOTISM

Editor, Guide:—When a country, in order to safeguard its existence, asks its citizens to give up their lives—and when those lives are given cheerfully as is now the case in Canada, it would seem that the voluntary relinquishment of special privileges by corporations and others would follow as a matter of course if by so doing the holders of such special privileges could further the cause for which the life-blood of the nation is being poured without stint upon the battlefields of Flanders and of France. Yet such is not the case. It must be patent to everyone that the heaviest strain of the war will come after it is over and when the people of the warring nations

Continued on Page 13



Survivors of the "Hampshire." Three members of the crew with three of the people on the farm where they were photographed. On the extreme right and left are two of the party of rescuers. Strange rumors are now afloat regarding some phases of this occurrence and inquiries are being made respecting various allegations connected with this tragic loss of Lord Kitchener's vessel.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AN EXPLANATION

Miss Beynon is away for her holidays. I mention this that you may not hold her responsible for anything that I may say in her absence.

The letter from Hon. Geo. Langley is most welcome, for it makes plain many points on which the women of Saskatchewan have not been very clear. The franchise bill went thru the legislature of that province so quietly that many women do not yet know that they have the franchise.

In regard to what Mr. Langley says about the Dominion franchise, I must confess that I am not yet quite clear. He says that the women having the provincial franchise will not be able to vote at a Dominion election, and that such right can only be given them by an act passed by the Dominion parliament.

As I understand it, the only way we can be prevented from voting at a Dominion election is by an act passed by the Dominion parliament. I understand that the Hon. Arthur Meighen has said that the women having the provincial franchise are automatically entitled to vote at a Dominion election, so long as the same voters' lists are used.

When a deputation of women waited on Premier Borden some years ago and asked him to pass an act giving the women of Canada the Dominion franchise, he told them to get the provincial franchise, which would give them both, so long as the provincial lists were used. Then when the matter was discussed in the Dominion parliament at the last session, the claim made by Mr. Pugsley, who brought in the resolution, was that by a decision of the courts the women might be prevented from voting. He gave as an instance a woman in one of the eastern provinces who wished to practice law, I think it was, and while the act did not say that only men could, still the courts decided that the act meant only men. I would be glad to know if I am mistaken in this, but I am inclined to think that if there was a Dominion election before the Dominion Elections Act is changed, that the women whose names are on the voters' lists for the provinces could vote. Of course, if an act is passed to prevent us, or the Dominion government makes its own lists, then there will be no question about it.

I have made this explanation, for every woman should be alert when the Federal parliament is in session that every bit of influence possible is brought to bear on the members to give the women of the West full franchise rights, or at least not to make any definite changes to keep them from having such rights.

L. B. T.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read the letter of Mrs. Janes on the subject of "When Women Vote in Saskatchewan" and your reply thereto in The Guide of July 5, and I am writing you this note to if possible make the matter clear.

Municipal Franchise

Our municipal franchise, that is, the right to vote for mayors, aldermen, reeves and councillors is a property franchise. In the election of these officials in the month of December of each year only owners of property whose names, because they are taxpayers, are on the assessment roll can vote, but there is no distinction between women and men, and the same applies to the election of school officials.

Parliamentary Franchise

The parliamentary franchise requires no property qualifications, as far as men are concerned it was, previous to our last session of the legislature and still remains, manhood suffrage, a man votes because he is a man, the only qualifications being, he must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, not under 21 years of age, must have resided in Saskatchewan for twelve months and in the constituency in which he wishes to vote three months immediately preceding the day of election. With these qualifications he is entitled to vote at either a provincial or a Dominion election. The alteration of our law at the last session of the legislature placed women in exactly the same position so far as voting for members of the provincial legislature is concerned, but they will not be allowed to vote for members of the Dominion parliament. That right can only be given them by an act passed by the Dominion parliament.

When the referendum is taken on the liquor question at the municipal

election next December, all persons—men and women—entitled to vote for members of the provincial legislature will have the right to vote and decide whether intoxicating liquor shall be sold for consumption in the Province of Saskatchewan or whether it shall not. If they are not property owners in the municipality they will not be allowed to vote for the municipal or school officials, but that will not interfere in any way with their voting yes or no on the liquor question.

Regarding Registration

In all cities and towns in Saskatchewan of not less than two thousand inhabitants there will be a closed list; some two months before the time for voting, notices will be placarded notifying all persons having the qualifications already stated to attend before the registrar and inform him that they have the qualifications, these will be entered alphabetically on the list, opportunity will be given for the examination of these lists, and any person whose name is not included can make application up to a date that will be stated, after which date the voters' list will be printed and all persons whose names are on the list will be able to vote, and persons whose names are not on the list will not be able to vote.

In the smaller towns and rural districts officials will be employed to make a list for the use of the deputy returning officer at the various polling stations, and any persons qualified to vote living in the polling sub-division whose names are not on the list will have the right to go into the polling booth, state they are qualified voters, and the deputy returning officer must give them a ballot for the purpose of voting. In these cases, however, the scrutineer on either side or the deputy returning officer himself may demand that they be sworn. This will apply to both men and women.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. LANGLEY.

Regina, Sask.

VIEWS OF A RURAL TEACHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your short note on "The Rural Teacher" was especially interesting to me as a rural teacher in Saskatchewan.

This district has only been settled about five or six years, and most of the farmers are still in a struggling condition, living in shacks. In my school I have English, Canadians, Americans, Irish-Americans, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns and Germans, almost Anglicized. Of these the Finns hear practically no English at home, the Swedes and Norwegians hear very imperfect English. You will thus see that even apart from the number of children, and their varying ages, a fairly difficult problem confronts a teacher. The irregularity of attendance due to children being kept at home during busy seasons to herd cattle, plant potatoes, do stooking, etc., is a great hindrance to progress. Nevertheless the work is intensely interesting, and the work at home and on the farm certainly develops self-reliance in the children, who are generally very eager to learn. To an Englishwoman the children all seem old for their years—one finds children of even six and seven accustomed to help in all sorts of ways.

All my children are under the age of fourteen, and it seems to me that up to that age our limited time will be spent most profitably in giving as good

a foundation as possible in reading, writing, arithmetic and composition with a little grammar, geography and history. Naturally these last two subjects can only be attempted in very broad outlines and by means of good reading books, maps, etc. This year I am trying to take some simple nature study by means of a talk for about a quarter of an hour at the beginning of afternoon school. We have been studying the weather, winds, clouds, etc., parts of flowers, formation of seed, fertilization by insects, etc., shapes of leaves, kinds of roots, and I am hoping to go on to a study of weeds, grasses, cereals, etc. The children report on what birds, insects, nests, flowers, etc., they have noticed. By means of these verbal reports mistakes in speech can be corrected, e.g., I seen a blackbird, etc. It is a great drawback for the little ones to be taught in the same room as the bigger ones, as it is necessary to keep them more restrained than is really good for them. However, I firmly believe in what the first inspector I had here said to me: "The rural problem in education is not the children nor even the curriculum, but the teacher." Good, permanent work is utterly impossible so long as these schools are under the care of young, inexperienced teachers, and so long as there is such a constant changing of teachers. Planning of work is rendered almost impossible, and after all we must remember that children's capacities are limited, that they assimilate knowledge slowly, and that comparatively little can be done in seven months. Technical instruction is quite out of the question for such young children and could quite easily be left for a high school course. It seems to me that all that is necessary is some gardening, combined with nature study, together with what kindergarten occupations and drawing can be fitted in by the teacher. Attempting too much we are likely to fail in all; let us be thorough in what we do. In spite of all I have heard and read of, "Brown Mice," etc., I do not see how it is possible for one teacher to superintend the cultivation of five acres of land plus the cultivation of even twenty or thirty young minds and characters. I would also deprecate the introduction of too much of a commercial and merely utilitarian spirit into our educational methods and system.

With "Wolf Willow" I protest against the plan of so much practice in agriculture in our rural schools. Such methods will not necessarily tend to keep the rising generation on the farm—rather let us try to open their minds to the beauties and grandeur of nature, and to enlarge their horizon as much as possible. My idea is: Get a good, permanent teaching staff in the rural schools and the difficulty of the curriculum will soon tend to be solved.

I quite agree with the writer of the letter in your issue of June 21, a bigger grant ought to be paid by the education department, and thus the poorer districts would not be influenced and retarded by the cry of cheaper education and lower rates. The education of the youth of the nation is too important to be left to the mercy of small committees as a merely local affair. The idea of co-operation suggested between inspectors and trustees, and, may I add, teachers, is very good.

With regard to the hot lunch plan, I scarcely see how it is feasible under present conditions, and certainly ought not to be left to be carried out by the teacher. I fail to see how a hot meal for twenty or thirty children can be prepared, eaten and cleared away in half an hour or even in an hour. Who is to do the cooking and where?

It is not necessary even under present conditions when the children bring their own lunch that they should be allowed to eat when, where and how they please. This can be made part of the school training, especially as most teachers also eat lunch at school. Personally, the children know they must finish their lunch before beginning to play; they are allowed to eat either in school or out of doors in fine weather; always indoors in bad weather; they also know that no untidy mess must be left either indoors or out.

Sincerely yours,
RURAL TEACHER.

SUCH A PITY

"Can't stand the missus, sur," said a servant in a complaining voice to her master as she gave warning.

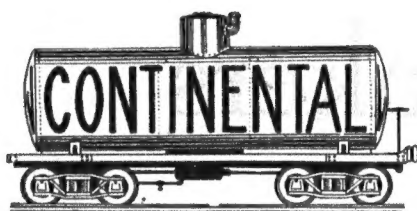
"It's a pity, Bridget," said the master, sarcastically, "that I could not have selected a wife to suit you."

"Sure, sur," replied Bridget, consolingly, "we all make mistakes."



Doctor (to wounded soldier who is on "low diet"): "Is there anything you want, my lad?"
Irishman: "Och, doctor, if ye'd be givin' me a nice fat goose for me dinner, now?"
Doctor: "Ah, and I suppose you'd like it stuffed with something special, eh?"
Irishman: "Indeed and I would. I'd like it stuffed with another war!"

—From Punch



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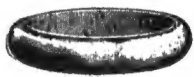
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Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 5

To the Officers and Members of.....
Local Union No....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I regret my health since early spring has not been sufficiently good to permit of my giving as much time as I could have wished to the work of the office, and as one consequence the usual number of circulars has not been issued. I have, however, endeavored as far as possible to keep you posted on matters of general importance thru the Alberta section of The Guide, and would again impress upon you the importance of following that section if you wish to be kept in touch with current events. It is a pity that we cannot get down to a good businesslike system where each union will instruct its secretary or a responsible committee to turn in a report at each of their regular meetings in regard to matters which have appeared in the Alberta section since the previous meeting.

There are a few matters which may be seasonable to call your attention to. They are:

Hail Insurance Contracts

Our past experience shows us there are several matters in connection with hail insurance in regard to which a large number of farmers seem to be caught napping. The legal aspect of either of these can be ascertained by reading your policy or the by-laws of the company in which you are insured. Most of you in buying a horse would examine the animal's mouth, but few farmers in buying a hail insurance policy seem to give it any examination at all. I have several cases on record where some of our members holding policies with the word "Mutual" written all across the face of it, claim that they did not know they were insured with a mutual company at all. The moral in many of these cases is that writers of hail insurance are not infrequently as careless as to the truth of their representations to the farmer as the old-type machine agent was. It is a little late for this advice now, but it may be useful another year to suggest that you look a little more closely into the financial and moral record of the company soliciting your insurance. Any local can do this without much trouble, but if you have trouble, the Central office is always open to give you information.

Having taken out your policy, there are two points to know. One is in regard to the adjustment in case of loss. You are not compelled to accept the first offer that the adjuster makes to you. There is, or should be, an arbitration clause in all policies. As a matter of fact, companies are not at all fond of arbitration cases. This does not mean that you should try and hold the company up for more than you are entitled to, but it does mean that where you honestly believe that you are suffering a loss noticeably larger than the percentage that the adjuster offers, you are perfectly justified in arguing with him with a view to a compromise, or failing that, to insist on your rights under the arbitration clause.

Another point is the signing of your acceptance of the adjustment in case of suffering two losses on the one crop. Many farmers seem to think that if, for instance, they are awarded 40 per cent. adjustment on the second loss, that this amount is in addition to their first loss. The adjustment on the second loss includes the adjustment on the first loss, and this second adjustment means that the total estimated damage to your crop including all loss up to date of such adjustment is 40 per cent.

Company Promotions

We seem to be suffering from an epidemic of company promotions, so-called co-operative and otherwise. There are a few good commercial investments which would be benefited with more capital and which in return would pay you not only a fair interest on your money, but interest in service rendered

to your community as well. On the other hand, there are a great many companies being promoted by men whose morality from a business point of view is subject to question, and some promotions which even with honest intentions never have the faintest chance of success. Most particularly would I again warn you in regard to companies claiming to have the sympathy or endorsement of the Central office behind them. Here again agents have been known to err on the side of enthusiasm—25 per cent. is no uncommon commission—and the moral is, that if you want unprejudiced information as to a company soliciting stock in your neighborhood, write the Central office.

The Labor Situation

The labor situation is undoubtedly acute. There is at the present time a stronger demand for labor in all branches of industry thruout the province than has existed for many years back. The lumber industry is employing more men than ever before. The railways also are using a great deal of extra labor. Some thousands of men have gone out of the province to the front. Thousands of others are under canvas, and while we anticipate that a certain proportion of these will be available for harvest help, it cannot be for any great length of time, and will probably be only a drop in the bucket at the best. We are fairly safe in assuming now that the harvest this year will be a good one, and while the average yield will probably fall a little short of last year, we may still look forward to a crop much greater in the aggregate than anything harvested prior to 1915.

I understand that the chief publicity commissioner for the Province of Alberta has issued a circular to each of our secretaries asking them for information as to the number of men which will be required to harvest the crop. Do not think that is any idle inquiry. We do not ask you to send that information to us. There is no need to duplicate work, but send the information at once to the publicity commissioner and give him a chance to do the best possible for you. While considering this problem it may be well to discuss among yourselves as to what you will be prepared to pay for harvest help this year. Some very exorbitant wages were demanded in certain districts last year and will undoubtedly be repeated on a larger scale this year. A little understanding among yourselves as to what you are prepared to pay will have a tendency to steady the market and would undoubtedly in the end give better satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Selling Your Grain

I take this opportunity of issuing the annual warning in regard to selling grain on contract. Quite a number of speculators who were of doubtful responsibility financially 12 months ago are now reported to be enjoying a well earned (?) rest in California and elsewhere; the farmer, thanks to a rising market, having helped them to a good many thousand dollars. It would be well to bear in mind that the contracting of grain by the farmer is a pure gamble in which no responsible grain firm indulges in. It is a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." The grain firm indulging in such practices invariably protects itself against any loss. Should the market go up, they win; if the market goes down, they have already covered themselves. If they have not done so, they have as often as not no assets on which to realize, and the farmer loses either way.

The contract is legal, there is no question about that, whether money has changed hands on the contract or not. I have at present on my hands a letter from one farmer representing many in his district, who has been served with notice claiming 28 cents per bushel on 1,500 bushels of wheat thru failure to deliver according to contract, and it

is not many weeks ago that another bunch of farmers in a district not so far away, after appealing to this office, settled with the same grain dealer for grain which had been delivered according to contract on a basis of monthly payments spread out over 12 months or more, after having waited several months without any settlement at all. The farmer who delivered his grain and lived up to his contract is glad to get a settlement of so many cents on the dollar spread over more than a year, and the farmer who got wise too late and sold his grain to a responsible firm is likely to have to pay 28 cents per bushel for the privilege of changing his mind. Don't contract your grain. If you think you know the grain business well enough to beat the other fellow at his own game, go on the grain exchange. You will find it less risky there.

Marketing Your Grain

We are in receipt of a letter from the Board of Grain Commissioners, asking if we have any complaints against country elevator agents who applied during the past season and were given cars out of turn under section 207 of the Grain Act. Many verbal statements have reached us from time to time to the effect that elevator agents have been mis-stating facts in their statements and statutory declarations, and have thus secured cars which otherwise would have gone to the farmer. With but one exception our unions have failed to come thru with reasonable evidence in support of their claim. Our executive is in close touch with the Board of Grain Commissioners, and both bodies are desirous of enforcing the Grain Act where proof of its infringement can be secured. The board have drastic powers in a case of this kind, and if one or two offenders in this regard were brought to justice there is no doubt that many of our troubles in connection with the car order book and car service generally would disappear, and the buying and selling of grain generally at local points would be placed on a much higher moral plane.

Car Service

During the past few months the Central office, in a few instances, has been able to secure belated information as to the car conditions at a number of points, particularly on C.N.R. lines, and has also been able to secure relief for these points in a very short time after getting the necessary information. I have recommended on more than one occasion that a responsible committee be appointed by the unions tributary to each shipping point to watch the car order book and to report at once to the Central office any troubles which might arise at their point or any condition which might seem to them unlawful or unfair to the farmer. This is a matter of dollars and cents to your community and every farmer that is shipping from that local point. I would again urge that you use your organization for protecting your interests this fall. As you were advised at our last convention: Use your association and use it thru the Central office.

Coal Situation

There is every prospect of there being a serious coal shortage this coming winter. The mines for some time past have been very short of labor, and this shortage is calculated to become more acute as time goes on, with the result that unless some provision is made beforehand, the demand next winter will largely exceed the output. Unions and members are hereby warned of the situation, and every effort should be made to secure your winter's supply of coal during the summer. If you have not covered bins or places suitable for carrying a stock of coal, a good plan is to bury it by digging a hole in the side of a hill, or even on the flat prairie if no hill is available. Your main supply can be put in this hole and by covering it with boards and old straw or manure, it is protected from the air which causes a certain amount of decomposition. We have looked into the situation as closely as we can, and those who are wise will get their coal in before it is too late. Your union should get together and place their orders immediately.

Yours fraternally,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

TWO NEW ASSOCIATIONS

I am pleased to report to you the rapid progress of our organization work. On the 16th we organized the White Valley G.G.A., at Amelia, with nineteen new members. President, J. M. Swanson; sec.-treas., A. P. Brown; directors, A. Husley, John Evanson.

On the 17th an association was formed at Wrightville with twenty-six members. President, Wm. Past; sec.-treas., H. G. Dealing; directors, H. Johnston, F. Bjorge.

In the evening of the 17th we held a revival Grain Growers' meeting at Glenedyth school, and a very royal welcome company greeted us. Several local speakers assisted, and the meeting turned out very enthusiastic.

G. SPENCE.

Waldville, Sask.

FARMERS' LUMBER COMPANIES

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find a letter from the F.M.T.C. Lumber Co., Vancouver, which I received today. Will you please inform me if you know anything about it, and if the offer on separate sheet is an attempt to bribe me. It looks that way to me, or why write two letters. We know we can buy lumber thru our association, but am merely sending this to you for your judgment and information.

W. B. NISBET,

Swanson, Sask.

Sec., G.G.A.

W. B. Nisbet, Esq., Swanson, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 1st instant, enclosing circular letters of the F.M.T.C. Lumber Company. Copies of these circulars have been sent to the Central office by a good many of our loyal secretaries. This whole question of the effort which various lumber concerns are making to secure the business of the association direct and without having to pass thru their own Central organization has been dealt with time and again on the pages of The Guide. All kinds of inducements have been offered and all kinds of fancy, high-sounding names have been adopted by various lumber brokers, and even by a few millers in their hope of benefiting by the work the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has done in organizing the farmers in such manner that they are able to purchase in car-load quantities. But nearly all our local secretaries now fully understand that no matter what name the company may adopt, if it is endeavoring to secure the business of the association without securing it thru the recognized officers of the association, its purpose can be no other than to secure business for its own benefit, and whatever its purpose, the effect if our members and locals should place their business direct with them would certainly be to break down the organization of the farmers and to place the farmers again at the mercy of the lumber yards just as they were before the association became active.

There is today in Vancouver a man whose name is well known to the writer, and whose one employment is to endeavor to create a boycott of the Grain Growers' Association, and it is more than likely that some of the concerns which lavishly advertise themselves as being the farmers' friend, and which are endeavoring to secure the lumber business of our members direct, are fully in league with the organization which employs this man at Vancouver for the purpose first, of breaking down prairie organization, and second, of preventing all direct sales by lumber manufacturers to consumers on the prairie, whether such consumers are organized or not.

Our L. H. Mutton, of the purchasing department, has been at the coast during the past two weeks. He has come face to face with this campaign against the organized farmers. He has succeeded, however, in securing a lot of good lumber, but the association's lumber business would not look very tempting to a lumber manufacturer who, by dealing with us, necessarily breaks down all connection with the regular line yards, if that business is to be divided partly with the Central office and partly amongst half a dozen so-called farmers' or co-operative companies, none of which have, or can have, any real interest in the success of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

RAILROAD SCHEME PROGRESSING

At our meeting held June 3, we decided to hold a box social and dance to raise funds for our railroad scheme. It was held on June 16, and realized a net profit of \$93.30.

On June 17, another meeting was held, at which G. Spence, of White Water local, was appointed special organizer, and W. J. Gillespie was appointed our director for the special board of directors, which is to take up the railroad scheme. D. J. Cummings, A. Bennett, W. Parkins, Mr. Laidlaw and Joe Mowbry were appointed directors, the directors to thoroughly canvass our district for members. I enclose \$5 for new members' fees to Central. We have now a total of thirty-six members. I have also been instructed by our local to send for fifty Grain Growers' buttons, and as I do not know price, am enclosing \$10 for them.

W. J. GILLESPIE,

Sec.-treas., Lone Tree G.G.A. Patriot, Sask.

ROUND PLAIN PLOWING MATCH

The Round Plain local held a successful plowing match, at which the following were the prize winners: Walking plows, 1, Roy Hall with 97½ points; 2, R. Beckett, 90½.

Sulkies—1, D. Gillispie, 95½; 2, J. Beckett, 88½; 3, P. Zimrak, 88½; 4, E. Richardson, 88.

Walking gangs—1, G. Long, 83½; 2, N. Hall, 80½.

Riding gangs—1, R. Glenn, 87½; 2, R. McRae, 84½; 3, H. Cossar, 83½.

Special prizes were awarded as follows: Best groomed team, H. Cossar; best matched team, R. Hall; best handled team, R. Hall; championship cup, R. Hall; boys' class, G. McInnis; outsiders, E. Holmes. Mr. McKenzie, of Hamiota, gave good satisfaction as judge.

D. F. McRAE,

Wynot, Sec., Round Plain Local.

NEW LOCAL AT MILLY

I take pleasure in reporting as follows: A few of the farmers of this district met at McDonald Creek school house, Saturday, June 10, when it was decided to form a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jas. Switzer, Fournierville P.O.; vice-president, Chas. Dezell, Fournierville P.O.; sec.-treas., R. S. Morrison, Milly; directors, Wm. Wallace, F. Predy, R. Buss, L. Williams and M. Buchene, of Fournierville, Sask., and D. Myles, of Milly, Sask.

On account of the rainy evening we did not have a very large gathering. We start with twelve members, eight of whom have paid membership fees of \$1.00. I am enclosing money order for \$4.00, this being 50 per cent. of fees collected, which I understand goes to the Central association. Our next meeting is called for July 7, after which date I hope to be able to make a better report.

Please mail to our president constitution and by-laws, and pamphlets Nos. 11, 13 and 14. Perhaps our vice-president should have these also.

In conclusion I might say that we are not counting on a great big membership, as there are other locals near us, but every member we have is going to be a good one.

R. S. MORRISON,

Sec.-treas., Macdonald Creek G.G.A. Milly, Sask.

WANT GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

At a meeting of the North Gully local of the G.G.A., the following resolution was moved, seconded and passed:

"That we, the members of the North Gully G.G.A., assembled here in regular meeting on June 15, desire that a Grain Growers' Sunday be appointed, and that that Sunday be set apart as the Grain Growers' Association's Sunday."

Altho we do not expect you to be

able to take any definite steps regarding the above matter before the annual G.G.A. convention, we considered it none too early to think about the subject, and perhaps you might be able to find out the opinion of other locals regarding a G.G.A. Sunday.

GUY F. W. MERRY,

Sec.-treas., North Gully G.G.A. Northminster, Sask.

WANT STREET PRICES POSTED

The following subjects were brought up at our meeting, and we would like to have them placed before the Grain Board for consideration, viz.:

"It is the opinion of this local association that each day's street prices for grain should be posted on a notice board at each elevator in a conspicuous place.

"It is the opinion of this local association that the gross tare and net of load be figured on each storage ticket, also duplicate weight certificate of car be forwarded to shipper."

A. W. STEPHENS,

North End Local.

GOOD SCHOOL PICNIC

This week we had our school picnic, and we did have such lots of fun, running races and swinging, and eating ices, and at supper time we took two little pails and asked the friends to give us some money for the Red Cross. We got \$5.00. Then a neighbor, who has been selling cabbage plants for the Red Cross fund, brought us \$4.50, so that makes \$9.50 which we are glad to enclose herewith for you to please give to the society with our good wishes.

MALVINA MATHEWS (8 years)

CLARA SHRENSTEIN (8 years) Macoun, Sask.

RECEIVE PATRIOTIC DONATION

Central Secretary:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 12, enclosing cheque for the magnificent sum of \$4,085.58. This donation from the locals of your association in this province is the most generous contribution which this society has received in one sum for a long time, if ever, and I can only say that it is received with the most sincere gratitude of the provincial executive of this society.

The members of the various locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have often shown their practical sympathy in the work of this society in the past, but in this union contribution they have made a most enviable record.

I enclose official receipt for this amount and due acknowledgment of the gift will be made in the daily papers of the province. Yours sincerely,

R. B. FERGUSON.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Central Secretary:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 12 enclosing \$1,277.94, being contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. I am enclosing herewith an official receipt for this amount. Kindly accept the best thanks of the Saskatchewan Executive of this Fund for your generous donation.

THOS. M. BEE, Managing Sec.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Central Secretary:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your cheque for \$773.93 so kindly contributed by the locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in aid of the Belgian victims of the war, and thank the generous donors most heartily on behalf of my countrymen for their assistance and support. Yours gratefully,

GEORGE POOTMANS,

Hon. Sec., Belgian Relief Fund.

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SEPTEMBER 26**

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MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE BUY- ING BY FARMERS

Farmers Should Buy Co-operatively

One of the live topics of discussion among commercial and agricultural interests is business co-operation among farmers. Farmers are great producers of wealth. Farmers' power of holding wealth is feeble. The retention of wealth, not the production of wealth, is his greatest problem. He devotes his whole thought and energy to production and leaves the business end of the industry to others. His neglect of the business side of his industry has produced a huge crop of middlemen between the producers and the consumers out of proportion to the number of producers. Those who are in a position to know assert that there are upwards of 17,000 retail businesses in the three prairie provinces. There are less than 200,000 farmers in these three provinces. So it works out that there is one retail business for every twelve farmers, an economic drain that must be faced and a remedy provided, unless our farmers are to continue in the "Slough of Despondency" they have been floundering in and the business of farmers continue in bondage to other business.

Solving the Problem

The solution of the problem that seems to offer the most reasonable hope of success is for the farmers to buy and sell co-operatively or working together to do their own business and secure to themselves the profit in the operation of the business of handling crops and securing supplies necessary in the production of crops. There are three elements that enter into business—capital, service and patronage. Capital and service accomplish nothing without patronage or customers. Without customers there is no profit. The distinctive feature of co-operative business is that the profits go to the patrons, while in other business it goes to the owners of the business. Consequently, when profits on the farmer's business go to the farmer under the co-operative principle, wealth is diffused among the many. When profits go to stockholders under the corporation principle, wealth is concentrated into a few hands. The immediate results of the latter method of distributing the profits of the business of farming in the prairie provinces is that not one farmer in three lives in a home to which no landlord or mortgagee may lay claim.

The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba for several years have been in a limited way buying their commodities co-operatively with a considerable degree of success. They have been acquiring experience, learning to work together by buying a few things collectively, they were fitting themselves for accomplishing greater things. The weakness of their methods has been that thru lack of incorporation the president and secretary usually become responsible for the payment of the goods. To overcome this defect in the system the Manitoba legislature passed a Co-operative Act at its last session which now enables the associations to become incorporated at comparatively small expense. The teaching of our experience is that, due to the sparsely settled farm districts, it is safer and more likely to produce satisfactory results, to develop into co-operative buying of farm commodities rather than co-operative merchandizing.

Incorporate Associations

In other words, the trend of thought is in the direction of incorporating our associations under the Manitoba Co-operative Act, secure capital by the sale of shares, the members at their regular monthly meetings—or oftener make up orders for their requirements and buy co-operatively such goods as agricultural implements, twine, fencing, fence posts, flour, salt, canned goods, apples, fruit and such staple articles as admit of bulk shipment and can be distributed at small cost and

without the necessity of engaging a manager to devote his whole time to that phase of the business of the association. It may be necessary to secure a warehouse for storing parts of carload shipments and appoint certain days to have the warehouse open for giving out supplies, with the expectation that the warehouse will ultimately develop into the dignity of a co-operative store, "grow" into a co-operative store rather than "go" into a co-operative store. The associations are also to discharge the functions of livestock shipping associations, assembling and shipping farmers' stock in carload lots to terminal markets. They will also assemble and ship farmers' produce of all kinds, including butter, poultry, eggs, etc.

Standardize Farm Produce

One of the results that is expected to follow will be standardizing of farm produce, converting farmers' products into more finished form. All these enterprises are distinctly a part of the farmers' business which cannot be conducted by individuals, but can be made profitable when conducted on a strictly co-operative basis. In other words, I maintain, that it is the farmers' duty to give the world its food and raw material for clothing, and that he should conduct and receive profit from all the business operations of delivering the food to the consumer and the wool to the factories. The principle has its limitations, nevertheless it is because the farmer has hitherto lost the profits on all such operations and on all the business of handling his crop and the commodities he needs to produce crops with that he is poor.

R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DONATES

The Sunday school picnic of Culross Presbyterian Church, Shoal Lake, took place last week, and at it the sum of \$25 was collected for the starving babies of Belgium, and the amount forwarded thru the secretary to the Central office, to be passed on to the treasurer of the Belgian Relief fund.

SOMERSET ASSOCIATION

Secretary Allen Howarth forwards the association's check for membership dues for their recently re-organized branch at this point. We hope this branch may become a good live organization with the good start made.

CONTRIBUTION FROM VISTA

Alex. Macdonald, of the Vista Association, sends in his check for \$25.70, being the proceeds of his Patriotic Acre pledge. Owing to the lack of cars a good many have had to delay making their returns, but the fund is still open for all who have not yet done their "bit."

COMMUNITY GATHERINGS

Money is not the object of life, nor does money making necessarily imply education. The real struggles of life should not be for food and raiment, but for ideas, for truth and purity. Not that education should stand in the way of prosperity, nor lessen the ambition to secure a home and provide means against a time of need.

Whether farmers, mechanics, merchants or doctors, education should, if worthy of the name, better fit us for our profession. The farmer with no aspirations in the accumulation of wealth, no patriotism that can be stirred except by national prosperity, no spirit of neighborly interest or kindness except for that man with whom he can make an advantageous bargain, has not felt the beneficial influence of a general awakening of his powers; his higher nature is dwarfed and withered. They live and labor for self and the present time and their labors perish with them. Their desire for knowledge may not be strong enough to bring them to any gathering, and if they come into possession of any knowledge which would

be of value to others, they would selfishly keep it to themselves.

A community gathering has a value besides that which can be measured in dollars and cents. It deepens interest, opens up new lines of thought, broadens views, and gives birth to the whole-souled feeling of brotherly sympathy and good will. The education gained by community gatherings benefits the farmer, his wife, and his family. Life and our surroundings may not have permitted us to a course at college, but with our eyes open, minds active to think and hearts quick to feel, life itself can be a school and its lessons can be learned well.

Many of our deep thinking, whole-souled, inspiring men and women, people full of influence and power, have no diploma from an institution of learning, but they have that most uncommon talent of all—common sense. Let us think over and study over and apply intelligently, striving to make every day's work count for as much, every acre of land to yield as much as possible. Let us strive to be prosperous farmers and thrifty. But withal, let us be men and women of character; let us welcome every thought and circumstance in life which makes our minds more active, our hearts more tender, our feelings more responsive, our character more noble.—Organized Farmer.

GLENHOLM MEETING

The cloudburst that deluged the Neepawa district, July 6, interfered with the Glenholm Grain Growers' picnic that was to be held that day, and an impromptu meeting called by telephone convened in the church in the evening to listen to an address by Provincial Secretary R. McKenzie, who was to speak at the picnic in the afternoon. A feature of the meeting was the number of farmers' wives who were present. The Women Grain Growers are doing their part in contributing to the success of the Grain Growers' movement in Glenholm.

ELM CREEK PICNIC

On Monday afternoon, July 10, the Elm Creek G.G.A. held a picnic in J. M. Kennedy's grove, which was advertised to be held on the 6th, but a down-pour of rain on that date necessitated the change to the 10th. A good representation from the surrounding neighborhood gathered to enjoy a sociable time and hear what the speakers had to say.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba G.G.A., acted as chairman, and introduced the speakers.

J. S. Wood, of Oakville, gave an interesting talk on the Hail Insurance Act, urging the surrounding municipalities to take advantage of this important piece of legislation. A couple of petitions were circulated later and almost every one asked signed.

The member for Dufferin, E. A. August, was then called on, and gave us an account of some of the measures introduced at the last session of the legislature to assist the farmers and laborers. He also gave an interesting account of experiments on his farm on the destruction of noxious weeds, and recommended a flock of sheep as one of the best.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg, was the next speaker. His address on the fallacies of a protective tariff was one of the best that an Elm Creek audience has ever had the privilege of listening to. His arguments were convincing and his manner of putting them so reasonable that everybody felt profited and satisfied. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the speakers for their interesting and profitable addresses, moved by C. I. Baragar, seconded by H. Graham, which was heartily responded to by the crowd. After partaking of the picnic supper provided, which was bountiful, the tables being loaded with the best, the committee in charge of the sports asked the company to witness a game of baseball and ladies', men's and boys' races, for which prizes were given to the successful competitors.

ANOTHER FROM HARROW

Secretary Bromley, of the Harrow G.G. Association, Carnegie P.O., sends in a contribution this week of \$25 for our Patriotic Acre fund. This is their third remittance for this fund.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

will have to bend their backs to overwhelming loads of debt.

The men whose lives are spared in battle will have to return to Canada and contribute their share, and more, of the taxes towards the liquidation of Canada's part of the cost of the war. Already we hear of tariff adjustments and "protection" of industries, but you may be very sure that any changes or adjustments that will be made will be at the expense of, and not for the benefit of, the farmer and the producer. One of the great burdens which the farmers of the West have to carry, but which they should not be compelled to carry, is that share of the taxes which should be paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Co. in respect of the millions of acres of land which they have held so long free from taxation.

This is a manifest injustice. Why should the farmer carry this load any longer? If the country can demand the life of the farmer and of his son why cannot the country commandeer a sum annually from those corporations equal to the amount of taxes which they should pay? It should not be even necessary for the government to commandeer these taxes, for if the "patriotic" utterances of the higher officials of the C.P.R., particularly, are any criterion, it need only be mentioned to them and the change would be made voluntarily. However, Mr. Editor, you know and I know that such is not the case. These corporations take all but never give up anything. The only argument which will prevail is Public Opinion. The people of Canada can put what pressure is necessary to bear on these corporations, but the people must be shown the direction which their efforts should take, and here, Mr. Editor, is a task worthy of your steel.

I would like to see you take the matter up now, while the war is on. Afterwards will be too late. Yours truly,

LOUIS LAPIERRE.

Ed. Note—Our correspondent is in error in stating that the Hudson's Bay Co. holds its lands free from taxation. This company pays all ordinary taxes but is at present protesting against paying the surtax.

THE NEED OF BELGIUM

The stoppage of further relief from without to the suffering Belgians would work to the advantage of Germany. She would then be enabled to remove to within her own boundaries numbers of Belgian mechanics and laborers whom she would forthwith set to work in her own mines and factories, thereby releasing for service with the colors many able-bodied German men whose labor cannot be dispensed with. So long as body and soul can be kept together in Belgium thru neutral assistance sent in by the consent of Britain, the wholesale expatriation of Belgians would be difficult; given the excuse of actual starvation in their own land, it could be arranged. In the cities of Belgium thousands of people line up every day waiting for bread and soup. At the end of the day often men, women and children who have stood there all day have been compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, wet and miserable, and without having obtained their pittance of bread and soup. Many of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished. When they go home without even the daily ration, as occasionally happens, the suffering becomes pathetically acute, and one wonders how much longer they will be able to persist in their stubborn refusal to work for the Germans and resist their tempting offers of good meals.

By not contributing, therefore, to the Belgian Relief fund, or by delaying your subscription, you are practically allying yourself to the common enemy. Send in your contribution today to the Belgian Relief Fund Committee, 290 Garry Street, a receipt for which will be sent you by the joint treasurers, A. Gouzee and R. T. Riley.

SASKATCHEWAN SELLS WOOL

The co-operative branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture disposed of nearly 200,000 pounds of farmers' wool which it is handling co-

operatively, to Swift and Company. The average prices received for all straight grades was 33½ cents per pound; for rejects, of which the percentage was small, 24 cents, and for tags, pieces and blacks, 18 cents; while for range wool, of which there were 4,747 pounds, 31 cents was received. For the highest grade of wool, namely, medium combing first, 37 cents per pound was received. It will cost under one cent to handle, and therefore the returns to the farmers will be large. Last year the wool sold for 25 cents, but this year not only was the market better but the fact that all the wool had been properly graded by the official government graders added materially to its value.

M.A.C. EXHIBIT AT BRANDON

For the first time in its history the Manitoba Agricultural College this year presented an exhibit at the Brandon Fair. The display was housed in the west side of the ground floor of the octagon building known as the Crystal Palace. Eleven departments of the college were represented. The strongest point about the whole exhibit was its intensely practical nature. There was no corner but presented just such information as would interest the farmer or the farmer's wife.

In the Field Husbandry Department the two main themes considered were varieties of grains and fodder crops and cultivation. A list of cereal varieties suitable for Manitoba presented the following: Wheat—Marquis, Red Fife, Prelude, Minnesota 169. Oats—Banner, Victory, Abundance, Orloff. Barley—Manchurian, O.A.C. No. 21, Gold, Canadian Thorpe. An interesting chart was in the form of a map of Manitoba with the varieties marked in each district in their relative order of suitability.

Engineering Exhibit

Possibly no other department had a stronger exhibit than that shown in the Engineering Section, and this came in for a large share of interest. The strong point here was to show in the form of students' work actually turned out just the type of skill which the training imparts. Several cases were filled with ironwork finished by boys of the first and second year classes.

The two main features of the horticulture exhibit were a display of insecticides and a series of planting lists. The college has given a good deal of attention this season to insect control, and the assortment of sprays included about ten or twelve different preparations, showing the materials in their commercial form and in their prepared form. The insects to be killed were exhibited alongside and instructions were given as to the use of the spray. The interest taken in this exhibit was a surprise even to those in charge.

In the Botany and Biology section, weeds, birds and rodents were the chief topics. The latter two came in for a full share of attention, the thing of most value to the passing crowd was the "rogues' gallery" of potted specimens of Manitoba's worst weeds. Hundreds of farmers from the non-infected districts of Manitoba and the provinces farther west stopped to examine the specimens of the perennial sow thistle.

Pig Figures

The Animal Husbandry Department centred a good deal of thought upon the commercial aspects of the livestock industry. The most striking charts were those dealing with the hog trade, in which were contrasted the hog marketings of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the first six months of this year, Manitoba sending 44,533 hogs to market while Alberta marketed 159,101.

The Dairy Department exhibit was mainly a display of approved dairy utensils. In the Poultry Section feeding and housing birds and the marketing of eggs and poultry were the main themes. The women, too, had two splendid booths. The Household Science Section exhibited a collection of labor-saving devices and a set of charts relating to the race betterment campaign. The Household Art exhibit was a study in fabrics. The walls of the Extension Service Section were hung with some exceedingly interesting statistics relative to the growth of Home Economics Societies and Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

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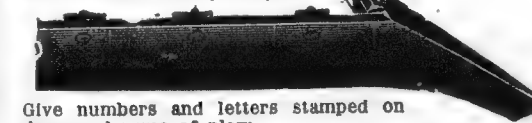
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ELASTIGUM—Get a can of Elastigum and watch the annoyance and expense of little repairs vanish. Elastigum is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement. It seals leaks, joins or relines gutters, fixes imperfect joints, stuffs cornices, refashies chimneys. And it makes all these things permanently sound. Adheres to wood or metal and is waterproof. It is cheap and easy to use, being applied with a trowel. Handy in a hundred different places.



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The Railway Problem

Article I.—How the railways affect every citizen

By E. B. Biggar

What is a railway? A railway may be defined as the successor in modern civilized life of the public highway. Many decisions of courts in many countries confirm this definition. But even the no court had ever so defined a railway, nothing could alter the fact that the railway is to the public of this generation what the highway was to past generations. The public highway was the means by which the people of a country communicated with each other and the channel by which they shipped their goods for sale or exchange. The railway fulfils precisely the same function now which the high road did in former times, and it is related to the life of the whole community in the same way. It gives a much swifter communication and carries vastly greater traffic, and its conveyances run on a metal track instead of a paved roadway. But these points make no difference in its nature and purpose; they only make its service of more essential importance to the country and more intimately related to the daily wants of all the people. The highways being for the common benefit, have from time immemorial been subject to government and to public law.

Are the railways also subject to government and public law? In theory they are, because no private railway company can exercise its powers as a public carrier till it obtains a charter from the government. But in practice a railway company exercises powers of "eminent domain" (the right of taking possession of private property, etc.) and, all its work being of an essentially public nature, we find by sad experience that, as the railway controls the economic life of a country, government itself tends to pass into the hands of the men to whom these powers of sovereignty are entrusted. And since the avowed purpose of a railway under private control is not purely the conduct of its communications for public service, but for a financial profit on their operation, the natural desire of those who hold the franchise is to influence legislation in order to retain their powers and profits.

People and Railways

The true relation of the railways to the people may be set forth in the following propositions:

First—The railways of a country are the main highways of a country.

Second—There is no source of revenue for a railway other than the rates imposed upon the people for the carrying of their persons and their goods.

Third—This revenue is raised not from any hidden fountain of wealth within the railway itself, but from the earnings of the people whose labor and money furnish the traffic.

Fourth—By the division of labor in modern civilized life, everyone who earns or spends money contributes directly or indirectly to the cost of transportation, and this cost enters into every article used by every citizen.

Fifth—The maintenance of a nation's means of communication is a function of sovereignty and since all the people contribute to their cost, railway rates are a national tax; and in the more highly civilized countries they are the largest element of all forms of taxation.

From these premises conclusions are to be drawn of the highest importance to the economic life and to the government of the country. One is that all revenues raised from railways in excess of the cost of building, operating and maintaining them are a super-tax on the people whose earnings create the traffic. Another is that any diversion of these super-taxes from the public service to the use of private individuals is a violation of the principle of representative government, under which all taxes are subject to the control of and are to be used for the people who pay them. Another is that the railways being the country's main highways and their operation a function of sovereign power, the people thru their government should own and control them, and should direct the national railway policy: the more so since all railway

revenues, whether in excess of the cost of conducting them or not, are derived from the labors of the people applied to the natural resources of the country.

One other deduction from these premises, as will appear from a study of the political history of this country and the United States, is that of all the causes of corruption in the public affairs of these two countries, the private ownership of the nation's railways is chiefest and most dangerous. This corruption grows naturally out of the surrendering into private hands of such an important function of government with enormous taxing powers but without direct accountability to the people who pay taxes.

Railway Rates Are Taxes

The railway rates, whether for passengers or freight, are taxes that will be evident from a little consideration. The words "rates," "tariffs" and "tolls" all signify taxes in their ordinary meaning. But if the ordinary meaning of these words could be perverted into something quite different, we would still be faced with the truth behind the word. That truth is that in civilized life no one can purchase or use the simplest article related to his food and clothing or to his dwelling or mental needs without paying tribute to transportation. And if we follow back to their beginning the various movements and acts of industry required to complete an article of common necessity, we will find that transportation in these acts really makes up the chief element in the final cost of the article as we buy it.

Let us take two examples. A daily paper can be bought for a cent or so, but what a system of transport has to be set in motion before we can possess the paper. We have to begin with the tree in the forest, for without the tree we cannot get the pulp from which the white paper is made. And we cannot commence to take the tree out of the woods without axes, saws and other implements, harness and vehicles, and the use of these implements takes us back by another road to the various mines of coal, iron and other minerals, each involving their own separate series of industries leading up at last to the finished articles with which we began on the tree, and which, without the services of a railway, could not themselves have been brought into existence. The wood having been conveyed to the pulp mill and ground into pulp, it is sent to the paper mill but before it has gone to the paper machines it has to be mixed with a certain proportion of chemically made pulp to give it strength, and the production of this chemical pulp carries us back again to other railway services involving the traversing of continents and oceans to seek the raw materials from which the chemicals are made, the chemical industries themselves being an endless chain of complicated processes requiring an immense range of transportation services reaching to distant parts of the world. The paper mill outfit comprises not only iron and steel in various forms, but brass, copper, zinc, bronze, lead, aluminum and other metals, each of which requires rail transportation from the mine to the location of industries that work it up to the finished article. And last of all, the rolls of white paper must find their way to the newspaper office by rail, and then, when printed, must depend for their distribution by rail to their readers in a hundred or a thousand towns and villages. Even in the city of publication, mechanical transport that depends upon the railway for its construction must be used. Thus continents must be traversed by rail, and that many times over, before a person can get his cent's worth of news.

Railways and Shoes

A pair of boots will serve for the other example. Before the era of railways the shoemaker of a village might be a barber and repair clothing, and the whole village might be almost self-supporting and self-contained, but the railway has revolutionized the shoe industry. It begins as before on the farm

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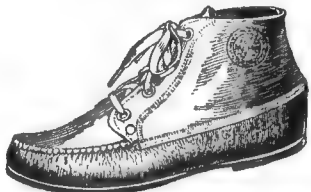
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and with the grass in the field, but before the farmer is able to provide shelter for himself and his animals he must have building materials and implements, all of which have been carried on a railway, and some on railways, steamships, and wagon roads combined. When the cow or calf has yielded up the hide with her life, the hide goes to the tannery, but the tanner himself must already have received by rail many items of chemicals and supplies before he can deliver the dressed hide to the manufacturer. The manufacturer in his turn must already have bought items of machinery and supplies from a hundred sources before he could produce the boots. What this stage of the process means may be understood when it is known that the United Shoe Machinery Co. in the regular routine of its business makes over 83,000 different kinds of machine parts, varying from a machine base weighing over a ton to the most minute machine screw, in the production of its eighty special machines. But boots and shoes are not made from Canadian leather alone. The hide of the ox from the hills and plains of India, as well as from Mexico and Texas, comes into the sole leather; the cattle of South America, Asia, and Africa yield their pelts for different classes of soles and uppers; the sheep and goats of Arabia, Turkey, Siberia, China or Thibet, or of South Africa and South America contribute to the finer footwear, while for other special classes of leathers the manufacturers draw material from the kangaroo of the Australian islands on one side of the globe to the hair seal of the Canadian Arctic on the other. Then there is the long list of supplies such as linen thread, cotton, alpaca, brass eyelets, nails, ink and colors, etc. which must be furnished by transportation. It seems a modern marvel that six continents must unite their products in a factory in Montreal or Lyn before a full line of boots and shoes can be made. But the miracle could not be performed without the medium of the railway in alliance with the steamship. We need not trace the boots and shoes to the wholesaler and their distribution over the country by rail to the retailers. When this same analysis is applied to all the other items of civilized life, it must be clear enough that no tax is so far reaching and inevitable as that imposed for the transportation of our persons and goods. Upon rich and poor, on every class and occupation, its tribute is levied and it is not possible to bury one's self so far in the wilderness as to be beyond the demand of its assessments.

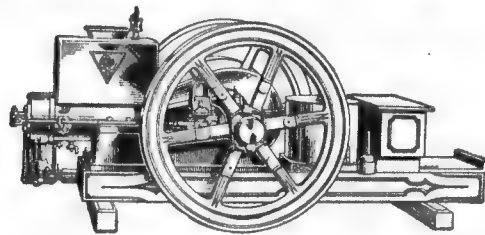
Dependence Is Mutual

In the nature of things the dependence is mutual, the people upon the service of the railway, the railway upon the people. But the railway, as in the case of its predecessor the highroad, was created to serve the people, not the people the railway. The day is dawning when the thought of making a profit to private individuals out of a service for which all are taxed will be as abhorrent as a proposal to levy a tax for private profit on the air the people breathe; or a plan to revert to the old Roman system of farming out the taxes to publicans.

It was one of the sayings of the late J. J. Hill, the organizer of the Northern Pacific Railway, that men without land are a mob, and land without men is a wilderness. The energetic railway magnate solved the problem of getting men on the land by means of his extensive system of railways, and other railway owners on this continent have done the same on a greater or lesser scale. Having created the means of putting men upon land which was once a wilderness, what has been the result? Do the people who go into the wilderness find that the railway comes as their servant, or do they find that they are placed on the land on condition that they render homage and tribute to the railway monarchs for the rest of their natural lives? A mob is a collection of men in a state of discontent, often a riot and disorder, and if men may only have contact with the world on terms of life servitude to the Lord of the Highway, then they are still mobs and not a contented and orderly community. Mr. Hill's saying is, therefore, a statement of premises without a conclusion.

We have stated the premises in this article. We hope to make clear the conclusions in the articles following.

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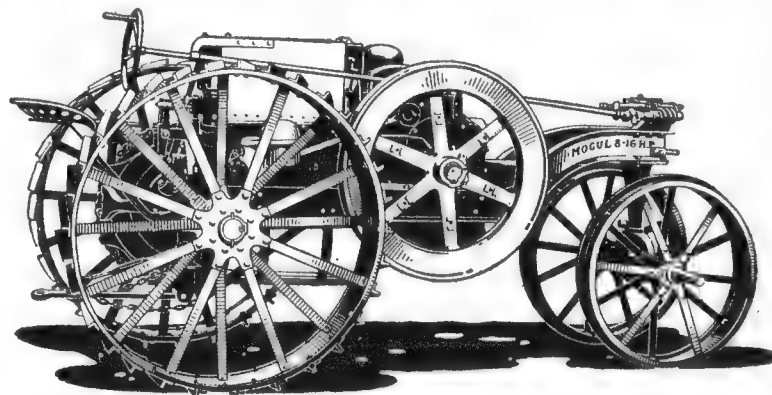
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A Useful Automobile

How one farmer makes his automobile do odd jobs

Concerning a car and the uses to which it can be put on a farm, I will tell some things that I know. My car has not the regular car body but one made similar to that of a democrat. The running gear and engine and attachments are one of the most popular makes. I find this style more useful for carrying loads from town, as I live six miles out and have not time to go to town very often. I can and often have gone to town during noon hour while the horses were feeding when repairs for machinery, etc., were necessary, covering the distance of six miles in twenty minutes. I did not get my car for luxury alone, but for use and pleasure. I find it more pleasure to attend picnics, etc., during the warm weather, as it is not hard on horses and no one is suffering from heat. The picture shows the right hind wheel blocked up and a belt running to the pulley on the sawing machine. In



Farm automobile hitched up to cut wood

the same way I run a chopper, chopping easily half a bushel in one minute.

WALLACE B. McDOUGALL.
Wainwright, Alta.

Note.—Thousands of cars are now owned by farmers on the prairies. We want to hear from farmers just how much value these cars are to them. We are offering \$10 in prizes for the best letters we receive showing of what use or pleasure, or both, the automobile is on the farm. Any letters received which we can use will be paid for at our regular rate.

IMPORTANCE OF LUBRICATION

The upkeep expense of an automobile greatly depends upon the lubrication. When two parts of a machine rub together it is necessary to use some means to prevent excessive friction, and this is usually done by placing a film of oil between the two metals. The friction then comes between the particles of oil, since the metal parts cannot touch. A bearing in which a shaft is turning at a constant speed requires a constant supply of oil, which must be fed to it regularly. Too much oil is wasteful and too little allows the bearing to heat.

Designers are still trying further to simplify the methods of lubrication, and have reduced the number of distinctly different systems to less than a dozen. There seems to be no reason why this number could not be reduced even more. If this was done, persons would find less difficulty in learning the details of a single system or two, rather than the complicated details of many systems. The names of ten lubrication systems are here given, and the name of a common car using the system:

Oiling System	Car Using It
1—Full splash	Ford
2—Splash with circulating pump	Buick
3—Pump over and splash	Paige
4—Force-feed and splash	Lozier
5—Pump over	Pierce-Arrow
6—Separate force feed	White
7—Force Feed	Franklin
8—Full force feed	Marmon
9—Knight slide valve motor	Willys-Knight
10—Oil fed with fuel	Many 2-cycle engines

Good lubricating oil is usually furnished in four grades, depending upon the density. These grades are: Light, medium, heavy and extra heavy. A well known oil company has recommended the following grades of oil to be used with the above systems for summer and winter:

System	Summer	Winter
1.....	Medium	Light
2.....	Medium	Light
3.....	Medium	Light
4.....	Heavy	Medium
5.....	Heavy	Medium
6.....	Heavy	Medium
7.....	Heavy	Medium
8.....	Heavy	Medium
9.....	Extra Heavy	Heavy
10.....	Extra Heavy	Extra Heavy

The above applies to new motors. Very often when the engine becomes somewhat worn and the oil has a tendency to work past the piston, a heavier grade of oil than that mentioned will improve matters.

The very best quality of oil should be obtained. One of the assurances of good oil is the reputation of the concern from which the oil is purchased.

As to the matter of chassis lubrication, the manufacturer of the car usually furnishes an instruction book which gives a list of bearings that should receive oil at intervals of 100 miles, 200 miles, 500 miles, and so on. These instructions usually are reasonable and logical. However, if a person would follow these instructions to the letter he would have little time to enjoy the car. It is better to study the parts that need lubrication, and use good common sense, which will soon make chassis lubrication a matter of second nature and actual service requirements.

The following lubrication don'ts are offered by a well known oil concern, which, if followed carefully, should prove valuable to the automobilist:

Lubrication Don'ts

Don't expect your lubricating oil to perform the impossible task of correcting mechanical defects. Too much clearance between the piston and cylinder, or bad and leaky piston rings will surely fill the explosion chamber

with carbon, even when the best lubricating oil is used.

Don't fill the sump or reservoir of your motor above its correct level and expect your motor not to smoke and not to carbonize the cylinders. Enough is sufficient—too much is useless waste and the cause of trouble.

Don't say to a garage man, "Give me some oil," when touring. It is safer to buy in original packages or to take a supply of oil you know to be good along with you.

Don't fill your motor by pouring oil into it thru a dirty or sandy funnel. Sand and dirt do not lubricate, but they do destroy.

Don't use too light an oil under the impression that an oil must be very light in order to reach all parts. The temperature of your motor is so high that too light an oil will be so thinned out as to be of little use as a lubricant. For efficiency and economy use the heaviest oil permissible with your lubricating system. Even heavy oil runs freely when exposed to the heat within the crank case.

Don't forget that an air-cooled motor requires heavier oil than a water-cooled motor, because of its higher operating temperature.

Oil Will Wear Out

Don't think that oil never wears out. When you drain the old oil from the crank case always rinse it out thoroughly with kerosene before filling in the fresh oil. Be sure to close all drain cocks. A more responsive motor will be your reward.

Don't judge the viscosity—or body—of your oil at atmospheric temperature. Remember that when oil passes thru the bearings it has a much higher temperature than the surrounding air.

Don't use grease which is not semi-fluid in your transmission or differential housings. After the gears have cut tracks in hard grease further lubrication is impossible and rapid wear is the result.

Don't fail to consult your chassis oiling chart, which shows where and how often lubricant should be applied. This is very important.

Don't drive your engine at high speed while the bearings are tight. Wait until you have made at least 500 to 1,000 miles and the bearings are properly worked in. Over-lubricate, rather than under-lubricate, while your car is new and stiff.—Nebraska Farmer.

First Banker-Farmer Conference

Many vital questions discussed—Bankers realize necessity of more liberal credits to put business on a cash basis—Anxious to adjust complaints—Good progress.

It has for many years been the customary thing to read of conferences between organized bankers and representatives of other organized businesses for mutual benefit. In the development of any great business enterprise it has always been considered that a necessary preliminary was a conference with the bankers and an arrangement of credit facilities, but in all such conferences nobody ever heard or read of a conference between organized farmers and organized bankers for the purpose of improving agricultural credit facilities. A fresh chapter in Canadian history was written on Thursday, July 27, when the general superintendents in

charge of all the banks in the prairie provinces and the leaders of the organized farmers in all three provinces gathered together with their feet under the huge table in the board room of the Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg. It was a sight well worth looking at. Lined up on one side of the long table were the farmers and on the other side were the bankers, tho before the day was thru there was more or less intermingling and party lines were pretty thoroughly broken. The day was extremely hot and close and sticky, and the farmers who stripped to their shirtsleeves were soon followed by quite a number of the bankers, tho the major-

ity of the financial fraternity maintained the dignity of their coat and vest despite the oppressive heat.

By the suggestion and motion of the farmers' representatives, J. McEachern, chairman of the Western Bankers' Association, was made chairman of the meeting, and he filled that position to the entire satisfaction of everybody present. From the very outset of the meeting the chairman, on behalf of the bankers, expressed a desire for the fullest and freest discussion possible on every phase of the banking question of interest to the farmers, and he was supported in this expression by the other bankers present. It was very plainly the desire of the bankers to have every possible grievance thoroughly discussed in order that the farmers might be fully aware of the policy of the banks and that any injustices might be cleared away. One and all of the bankers declared that the prevalent opinion that the chartered banks were not anxious for farmers' business was totally erroneous. They had already loaned out at the present time to farmers in the prairie provinces more than \$50,000,000, and there was no class of business for which the various chartered banks were competing more keenly than the business of the best farmers in the prairie provinces. They also were heartily in accord and emphasized again and again their agreement with the organized farmers in their desire to bring about a situation by which the farmers would do all their floating credit business with the banks and transact a cash business with everybody else. They said, as did the farmers, that credit in the purchase of the various necessities of life and of equipment for the farm was the most expensive credit which the farmer gets, and that the cost of it could be very largely reduced by placing this part of the farmers' business on a cash basis and doing all credit business with the local bank.

Policy of the Banks

The meeting between the farmers and the bankers was the outcome of a resolution passed by the joint committee of commerce and agriculture at a meeting held in Winnipeg last February, at which the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this joint committee, it is desirable in the general interest that an understanding be reached between the banks and the farmers with regard to the further development of rural banking credits; and that a conference should be arranged between the bankers and the farmers to discuss the following points:

"1—The extension of the time usually granted for short term credits, so as to permit of the more effective and profitable production and marketing of grain and other farm products.

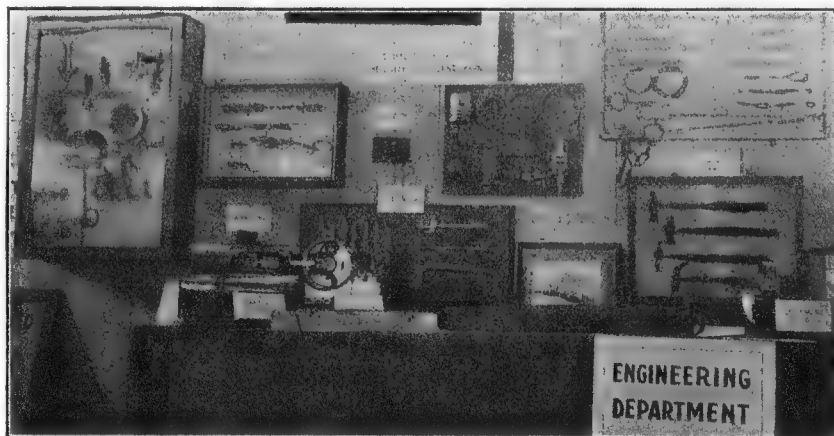
"2—The provision of credits of sufficient duration for the feeding and raising of livestock.

"3—The facilities that the banks would be prepared to give the co-operative circles of farmers who might pool their credits.

"4—The extent to which banks would be prepared to recognize the additional safety thus provided by granting reduced rates of interest to such co-operative circles."

At the opening of the meeting the bankers presented a written statement covering the points in the resolution and also some other points as follows:

1—(a) Usance of promissory notes: In granting credits to farmers it has always been recognized by the banks that payment of the advances could not be expected until the proceeds of the season's crop would be available. Notwithstanding that credits are usually established for the season, there is an implied understanding that their continuance for that period is conditional on a maintenance of good faith on the part of the customer, and the object of limiting the term of discount is to enable a bank to protect itself at reasonable intervals in the event of any development seriously detrimental to the customer's standing. The same custom applies to all commercial credits. In practice this limitation is never taken advantage of unfairly to the injury of a customer, and its reasonableness has seldom been questioned.



In the exhibit of Manitoba Agricultural College at Brandon Fair the Engineering Department made a good showing with ironwork finished by the students of the first and second years.

It is the feeling of the western representatives of the banks that it would be unwise for them to give any general undertaking to discount farmers' notes drawn at a longer usance than the usual three and four months. They appreciate, however, the point raised by the farmers' representatives, and it will be their aim to arrange the maturities of notes representing farmers' borrowings so as to meet the convenience of their customers as far as possible, having regard to the merits of each individual case.

1—(b) Extensions of credit to carry grain: The practice of requiring an annual clean-up of the farmers' borrowings for one season before entering upon advances for the following season originated in the older settled provinces of the East. There it worked no hardship to the farmer, since no one crop was ever raised in sufficient quantity to render its marketing a strong factor in depressing prices, and the experience of many years demonstrates conclusively that in the long run the farmers who sold their grain when it was ready for market got a better result than those who frequently held in the hope of higher prices.

Changed Conditions

Until quite recent years the aim of almost all farmers in the West was to market their grain at the earliest possible date after harvest, and to get the year's indebtedness settled up. In these circumstances little or no objection was ever raised to the principle of a clean-up of bank borrowings by the end of the year or shortly thereafter. Now, however, that Canada has attained the position of the world's fourth largest wheat producer, and the marketing of its surplus has become an important factor in the world's markets, it is obvious that western farmers—and incidentally Canada as a whole—would profit largely if farmers' deliveries could be regulated so as to be spread more evenly over the period between harvest and harvest. Recognition of this fact has already found reflection in the policy of many banks having country branches and the members of the sub-section are prepared as far as possible, to finance their farmer customers so as to facilitate a gradual marketing of the grain.

In this matter also, however, it must be clearly understood that every case would require to be dealt with on its merits. A farmer whose financial position was a difficult one and who was in danger of being harassed by outside creditors, could scarcely expect that his banker would permit him to delay selling his grain merely in the hope of obtaining a higher price, unless the grain were independently warehoused and security thereon given to the bank.

Livestock Loans

2—(a) Loans to buy livestock for feeding: An advance to a farmer to purchase cattle at one season of the year to be fed and sold at a later season, has always been recognized as constituting a desirable banking transaction, and the banks are more than ever disposed to encourage the cattle feeding industry and to carry loans for the period necessary to mature the livestock.

2—(b) Loans for stock raising: In view of the fact that the deposits of the banks are subject to withdrawal on demand or at short notice, it would be contrary to sound banking principles for a bank to bind itself to carry loans for a period of two or three years. Nevertheless, the bankers are thoroughly alive to all the necessities of the western livestock industry, and would approve of the practice of lending money to capable and industrious farmers for stock raising operations and affording them every reasonable assistance to bring their young stock to maturity by renewing their notes from time to time on the merits of each case and as conditions may permit.

Co-operative Credit Association

3—Co-operative Credit Associations: The disposition of the banks would be to lend their support to the development of the farmers' co-operative movement so long as it proceeds on sound lines. If it should be found feasible to effectively organize farmers' co-op-

erative credit associations, and provided it was clear that the collective obligation of such an association afforded added safety, the banks would undoubtedly be prepared to recognize this fact by according a reduced rate of interest.

4—Managers acting as agents for insurance and mortgage companies, grain commission firms, etc.: The possibility of abuses arising from bank managers acting as agents for fire and hail insurance companies, mortgage companies, grain commission firms, etc., to which attention was drawn at the last meeting of farmers and bankers, is fully appreciated by the banks, and such action will be discouraged.

Extension of Note Period

After the reading of this paper a general discussion took place upon it. The bankers asked that the farmers follow a general practice of arranging for their season's credit early in the year, but pointed out that they could not grant floating credit on notes of nine and twelve months. They were quite willing to carry farmers in good standing until their crop was taken off and marketed, but to be consistent with sound banking principles, and because of the fact that most of the money in the banks was deposited on demand, it was necessary to review the securities throughout the year. On general principles, however, it was agreed that the notes where the standing of the farmers was unquestioned, would be for a somewhat longer term than had been usually practiced, depending upon the merit of the individual cases.

A second form of credit was that for the marketing of the grain so that the farmers would not be compelled to throw it on the market as soon as threshing was over and thus force lower prices, as has been the custom for years past. This, the bankers readily agreed to, and it will be their practice in the future where individual merit warrants it to assist the farmers in carrying their crop so as to market it throughout the year in order to maintain prices at a uniformly higher level.

The third form of credit discussed was that for the production and feeding of livestock. It was clearly pointed out that the banks could not grant credit for two and three years on straight notes, but they are quite prepared to assist in every way in the development of the livestock industry and would grant such credit on notes to be renewed from time to time to assist industrious farmers to get into the livestock business as quickly as possible. On the question of livestock credit associations it was pointed out that this would largely be a matter of development. There were several associations already organized in the West which were securing a reduction in the ordinary rate of interest, and the bankers were prepared to follow this practice where the organization was of a kind that gave added safety to the security of the loans granted.

Policy on Co-operative Buying

The question of co-operative buying as is practiced by local farmers' co-operative associations came up for discussion, and it was pointed out by the farmers that such local associations frequently had difficulty to secure credit at the banks for the purchase of cars of twine, coal and lumber, and the farmers asked definitely whether it was the policy of the bankers to discourage such co-operative purchases or to assist. The farmers showed how by such co-operative purchases they were able to reduce the cost of living, and the cost of farming, and the bankers declared themselves heartily in accord with the ideas, and that it would be their policy to assist the farmers in such business transactions. The bankers declared that they were in the banking business only and were not interested in any lumber combine or any organization to force the distribution of goods thru what is called "legitimate channels of trade." They considered it the proper function of a bank to assist in every way to put trade on a cash basis.

Amendment to Bank Act Needed

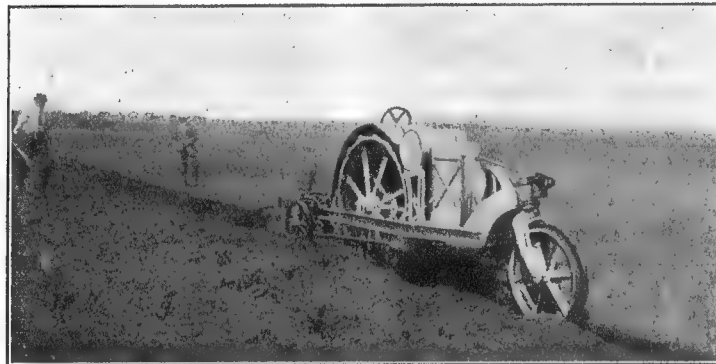
In connection with loans on livestock, which are now permitted by the amendment of the Bank Act made at the last session of parliament, it is provided

We know that you are interested in Light Tractors

Did you see the

BIG BULL

"put through its paces"?



The BIG BULL at Brandon Fair, showing its splendid self-steering powers

There were thousands of farmers who came to Brandon Fair to see the work of the different tractors. Some already knew a great deal about them from experience, some were getting ready to buy a tractor for the first time, some were still sceptical of the economy of a tractor on a small farm. They all knew that more power was needed on their farms and they wanted to see and judge the "points" of the different tractors, just as they would size up the points of a horse. They all saw the various tractors being "put through their paces." They all went away impressed with the work of the BIG BULL.

The BIG BULL won exceptional praise for its efficiency and economy, for its easy handling and general simplicity. The speed of the BIG BULL and the way it travelled the furrow, when unattended and steering automatically, evoked special enthusiasm. Its splendid reserves of power, its particularly good work in plowing—all these "points" were brought out clearly to the thorough satisfaction of the watchers. The BIG BULL at Brandon demonstrated to thousands of farmers what it can do and is doing daily on hundreds of western farms.

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A LIGHT TRACTOR

You should be familiar with every detail of the BIG BULL, should know what it can accomplish, what are the special features. Write to us for folders and full particulars of what we guarantee the BIG BULL to do. Let us tell you all about the Kerosene Carburetor attachment, which enables the BIG BULL to operate successfully with either Gasoline or Kerosene. Let us send you copies of testimonials such as the following:

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.
The Bull Tractor Co. of Canada,
Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sirs:—After an extended trial of the "Big Bull," we are more than satisfied with the results both as regards efficiency and economy.
We have used a 3-14 inch furrow engine gang in stubble plowing and find the engine has lots of power, the throttle valve remaining nearly closed, and even after a solid five-hour run have been able to wash our hands in the water from the engine radiator. This clearly indicates the engine is not being over-worked.
We have also used the "Big Bull" pulling a 12 ft. packer with four sets of harrows behind—a good 7-horse load—and find that the tractor, by its constant speed and quick turning, accomplishes what 10 horses could do in the same time.
Its speed and self-steering qualities place it ahead of any other light tractor we have seen, and the accessibility to all moving parts is another valuable feature.
You will see by the enclosed photos that the plowing leaves nothing to be desired, and we find that 8 yards is a sufficient headland for the tractor and plow to make clean ins and outs, in striking contrast to 5 rods or so necessary for large tractors.
Consumption of gasoline works out at 14 gallons per acre for spring stubble plowing.
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HILL BROS.

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We have thoroughly tested out the BIG BULL in threshing operations. It will run successfully a 22-40 Huber Separator fully equipped with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher. Write to us for information about the Huber.

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For the sake of more rapid production and delivery, to be nearer our markets, to give better direct service in repairs, etc., and to avoid a growing congestion at our Port Arthur Plant, we are installing a new auxiliary plant in Winnipeg. The company has expended a large amount of capital in the purchase and reconstruction of the plant of the Doty Engine Works. New machinery is being rapidly installed and the new plant will be devoted solely to the outputting of tractors.

There is a place for a light tractor on your farm and the BIG BULL can fill it best. Mail the Coupon today.

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Farmers' Market Place

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The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

which all complaints will be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the farmers and the bankers.

The question of rates of interest also came up for considerable discussion. The bankers said it was purely a matter of the volume of business and the security offered. The best farmers, whose business was always in good shape, secured a lower rate of interest than that generally prevailing, the rates running from 7 to 10 per cent.

It was stated that it was a matter of indifference to the banks whether a note was discounted or whether the interest was paid at maturity. This was a matter of arrangement between the farmer and the local bank manager at the time of securing the loan.

Frequent Change of Managers

The question of the frequent change of managers was also discussed and the bankers said that it was impossible to improve this situation at the present time on account of the difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of managers. A very large number of their local managers had gone to the war, and this fact formed one of the chief difficulties in the banking business to fill the vacancies of those who had enlisted. The very rapid growth of Western business, necessitating rapid expansion by establishing many new branches had also been difficult to keep pace with.

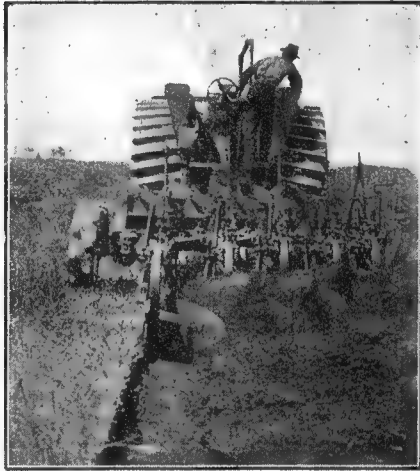
At the conclusion of the conference it was felt by both farmers and bankers that very substantial progress had been made, and that the understanding between them was very much clearer, and that as a result their mutual business would be much more satisfactory in the future. Altho no definite date was set for another conference, it was agreed that further conferences would be held from time to time to take up other problems that might arise.

NOVA SCOTIA TAXATION

At the last session of the Nova Scotia legislature an act was passed which provides that in future in the city of Halifax land and improvements are to be assessed separately. Next year, under the new act, there will be a 25 per cent. reduction in the rate of taxes on improvements. There is to be a household tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on the rental value of houses worth more than \$1,500, and a business tax of one per cent. on rental value of premises worth more than \$4,000, and the balance of necessary revenue is to be assessed on land values. The legislative council added two amendments requiring that two tax returns be made to each tax payer, one assessing according to the above legislation and one assessing and taxing improvements at full value in case the land should not yield revenue enough. In making assessments, allowance is to be made for lots fronting on streets not yet graded or accepted by the city. The second amendment provides for the employment of extra assistants, if needed, for such assessment and for their salaries. The personal property tax and merchandise tax has been abolished. Some single taxpayers in Halifax were inclined to oppose this legislation, but they admitted that the new act marks a step in advance. They objected to the substitution of a business tax and a household tax in place of the old taxes upon personal property. They claimed, and probably with reason, that these new taxes were only personal property taxes under a different name. While this contention is probably correct, it does seem that the suggested change is a considerable improvement as there is now some definiteness as to these new taxes, there being too much guesswork under the old scheme. An optional assessment act was passed which applies to the six municipalities in the County of Pictou. It is hoped that some of these municipalities will make a start in the direction of land values taxation. The optional assessment act was introduced by the Hon. Robert M. McGregor, M.P.P. for Pictou County.



Marshall, Sons & Co., Saskatoon, 2 cylinder, 35 h.p. oil tractor pulling five 14-inch plows.



New "Ideal" 15-25 h.p. opposed cylinder oil tractor pulling five 14-inch plows. Gould, Shapley and Muir, Winnipeg, Man.

Light Tractors Perform

Power Horses do Excellent work at the Brandon Exhibition

The demonstration of light tractors at work proved one of the most popular features of Brandon Fair. Appreciation of the enterprise of the fair board in arranging this demonstration was shown both by tractor men and farmers. The demonstration was the first of its kind held in Western Canada, and plainly showed the large and rapidly growing interest in light farm tractors. Thirteen firms entered their machines. Some of them exhibited two or three outfits of different types, there being altogether nineteen outfits on the ground.

Mile Furrows

The demonstration lasted two hours each forenoon, altho the entrants were allowed to plow later in the day if they desired. Lots were drawn for positions in the field, and the tractor men were obliged to plow the whole of the plot allotted to them before leaving. The furrows were almost a mile in length, and while in some respects parts of the field were almost ideal for plowing, there were some drawbacks which called for skilful manipulation on the part of the engineers. One corner of the field, near the entrance, was of a somewhat rolling character, tho about seventh-eighths of the field was pretty level. The weather was ideal during the whole week and the ground stood high and dry. The land plowed had not been turned over for at least two years, and by general consent of the tractor men at the work it represented pretty hard going. The rules called for stubble mold boards to be used on all plow shares, either 12 or 14 inch. The firmly packed soil, full of couch grass roots, represented conditions which were perhaps nearer breaking conditions than stubble plowing.

Any element of competition was carefully eliminated from the demonstration. There were no awards of any description, the tractor men simply being given the opportunity to demonstrate their machines at work before the farmers who attended. It was astonishing to many to see the great popular interest in the light tractor.

Hundreds of farmers each day the demonstration was on, tramped out to the field or paid their quarter each way for a ride in an auto. At the field they examined closely the work being done by each machine, many of them following the machines up and down the furrows, noting the furrow depth and the cleanness of the cut, and the manner in which the furrow slice was turned. Whenever an engine stopped, it was immediately surrounded by a group of eager spectators who scanned all the working parts with careful attention.

As there were no awards it would be invidious to attempt to say which tractor did the best work. As a matter of fact all the tractors did reasonably good work, tho one or two were outstanding.

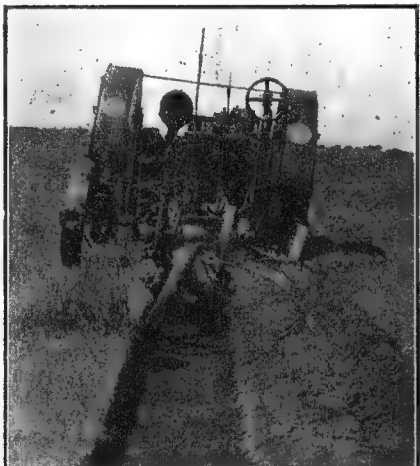
All Types Represented

There were all types of machines, some only a few stages removed from the bigger type which has hitherto held sway. Most of these pulled four or five 14-inch plows each. On the other hand there were newer types of baby tractors, pulling only two or three plows. Some of the smaller machines were fitted with self-steering attachments, and it was noticeable that these attachments on the long, level runs worked quite efficiently. Each machine, however, was under the supervision of an experienced engineer. An important feature of the demonstration was the fact that a number of the machines burned kerosene, some burning this fuel after having been started on gasoline. The importance of machines being able to consume the cheaper fuel was emphasized by the attention which these machines attracted.

It would be impossible to say from the work done by the tractors at the demonstration which of them would stand up best under ordinary farm conditions. Nevertheless, any farmer who was contemplating a change from horse to machine power on his farm, and who attended this demonstration, could not fail to have received considerable benefit, especially if the farmer had any previous knowledge of mechanical power.



Big Bull Tractor, the large drive wheel is on the right of the machine. Pulling two 14-inch plows. Bull Tractor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg.



"Happy Farmer," one of the lightest tractors on the market, working with self-steering attachment. J. D. Adhead Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Here is the Granary You Need

for an economical threshing and for safe grain storage, you need a thoroughly good Portable Granary

Saves
you
labor

"Eastlake"

Saves
you
money

Portable

Corrugated Steel Granary

meets every requirement of the Western Grain Grower.

Norman N. Ferguson, of Abernethy, Sask., says: "I have the 'Eastlake' set up. It went together fine. It is a dandy piece of workmanship."

Note these many excellent features:

Filled from any side. Two unloading chutes with pad-locked cut-offs. Two Pressed Steel Doors. Machine-made throughout. Interchangeable and removable side and roof sections. No cast-iron used anywhere.

Not expensive. Write for complete illustrated circular.



The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

Mfrs. of all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials

797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene One-Man Tractor

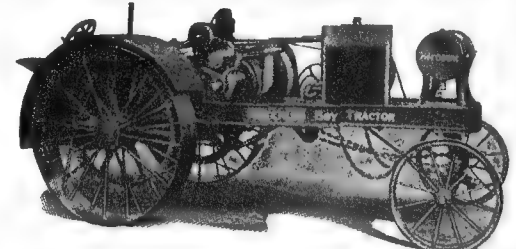
DOES NOT REQUIRE AN EXPERT TO RUN IT

So simple is its mechanism that any farmer can run it without any previous engineering experience. No intricate parts to get out of order. Couple this feature with the fact that it is built to operate on kerosene with no special attachments whatsoever for the heavier fuel, and you have the ideal light-weight tractor—the tractor you want. Gasoline is too expensive for ordinary farm purposes. The Waterloo Boy Kerosene One-Man Tractor will save you money the year around.

Here's the Proof!

Smiley, Sask., May 27, 1916
The Gasoline Engine &
Supply Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I suppose you would like to know how the machine works. Well, it sure has done well, for I knew nothing whatever about an engine of any kind until I got this one, and I ran it myself. It pulls the plows as guaranteed, starts easy, and runs fine on kerosene. Yours truly,
(Signed) M. R. CARLEY



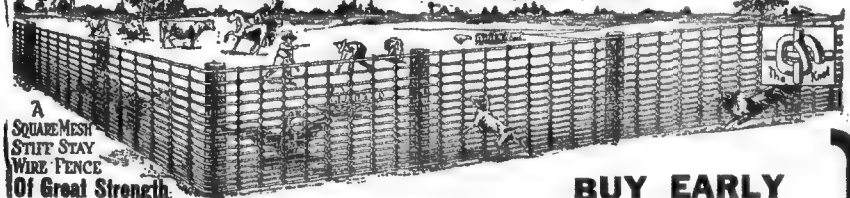
Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 h.p.; Draw Bar 12 h.p. Ignition, High Tension Dixie Magneto, with impulse Starter

The striking point about this testimonial is that in the Kildersley district it requires five horses to pull one 14-inch breaking plow and six for steady work. The Waterloo Boy will pull two 14-inch plows in any prairie breaking and three in stubble. Enough said! Let us mail you further particulars free. Write today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Haul and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY Ltd., WINNIPEG

OUR FAMOUS AJAX FENCING

AT PRICES YOU CAN EASILY AFFORD TO PAY.



BUY EARLY

It's your last opportunity to purchase this high grade fence at these low prices. We have only a limited quantity at these prices and advise immediate purchase. Every rod of fence is fully guaranteed. Made of best grade wire and heavily galvanized. Order must come direct from this advert. to obtain these low prices. **ORDER TODAY.** Note styles on hand.

No. 9 and 12 WIRE MEDIUM FENCE

5942.	42 inches high, 9 line wires spaced 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9. Stays 13 inches apart. No. 9 top and bottom wires, No. 12 intermediate wires. A good stock fence. Price, while stock lasts, per rod	30°
5832.	32 inches high, 8 line wires spaced 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6. Stays 13 inches apart. No. 9 wire top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate. Price, per rod	26°
5726.	26 inches high, 7 line wires—3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6. Stays 6 inches apart. No. 9 wire top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate. Price, per rod	30°
57260.	26 inches high, 7 line wires—3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6. Stays 13 inches apart. No. 9 wire top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate. Price, per rod	24°
5936.	36 ins. high, 9 line wires—3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7. Stays 13 ins. apart. No. 9 wire top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate. Price, per rod	29°
5936.	Same as above with space between stays 6 inches. Price, per rod	39°
51050.	50 inches high, 10 line wires. Stays 13 inches apart. No. 9 and No. 12 wire. Price, per rod	35°

Extra Heavy Ajax Fence—All No. 9 Wire

5433.	All No. 9 wire, 33 inches high, 4 line wires. Stays 22 inches apart. Price per rod	20°
5639.	All No. 9 wire, 39 inches high, 6 line wires. Stays 22 inches apart. Price per rod	30°
5540.	All No. 9 wire, 40 inches high, 5 line wires. Stays 22 inches apart. Price per rod	25°
5726.	All No. 9 wire, 26 inches high, 7 line wires. Stays 11 inches apart. Price per rod	38°

DON'T DELAY. ORDER TODAY AND SAVE 40 PER CENT.

The Farmer's Supply Co. Ltd.

173-175 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....\$13,000,000
Total Assets 87,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

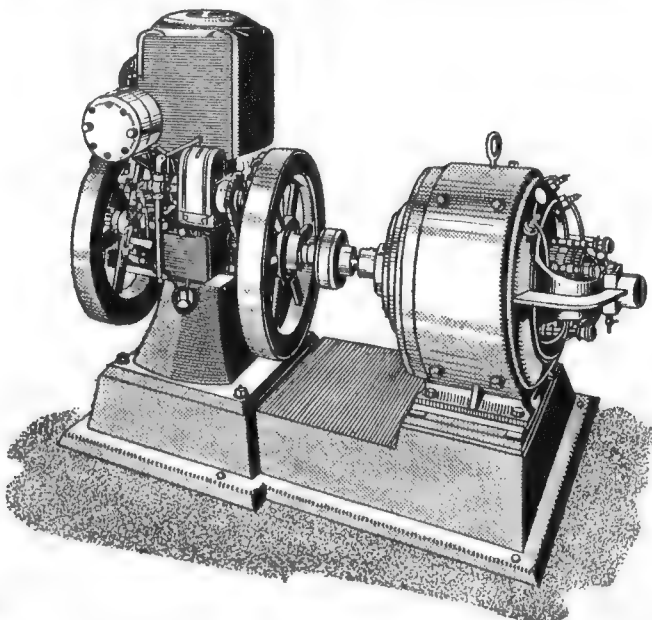
F. L. PATTON - Superintendent of Western Branches
WINNIPEG

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG



Flood Your Home with the Soft Bright Light of Electricity

You can make your home more attractive and at the same time give your family the enjoyment of the greatest boon of modern times—electricity. You can have instantaneous light all over the house and barns. No troublesome and dangerous oil lamps, matches or lanterns. You can have all the conveniences of the city with our HOME LIGHTING PLANT. It furnishes sure steady white light at less than the cost of oil or acetylene gas.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

THE MAINER ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

PENSIONS AND SALARIES

It has long been apparent that tipping tends to reduce wages and salaries. Pullman car porters, for instance, may be had by the company for sixteen dollars a month; the tips of a complacent public make up the rest. In certain dining rooms the tips are so munificent that waiters will pay the proprietor for the privilege of serving. But it has not been so clear to some people that the various schemes of pensions and profit sharings have the same tendency. Yet this is apparent upon a little reflection. A corporation that adds profit sharing and old age pensions to its scale of wages makes its employment so much more attractive that workmen besiege its doors for jobs; and those already employed hold on the tighter. As time goes on and prices and wages advance, there will be less reason for the profit-sharing-pension-giving corporation to advance its scale of wages. A striking verification of this tendency is found in the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation. Henry S. Pritchett, who directs the machinery set up by Andrew Carnegie for pensioning college professors, notes among its weaknesses that university trustees have used it as an excuse for paying inadequate salaries and establishing a fixed age for retirement. And why not? The instructor, having provision for his old age assured, would not need so large a salary during his years of service. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie's pension scheme, no less than the tips to waiters, is merely a part payment of the workmen's wages. It must be apparent that whatever benefits may be derived from the generous tipgiver, or the charitably-inclined foundation founder, the recipients not only receive no lasting benefit, but are positively injured. There is but one way to pay labor, and that is to give him what he produces. Nothing will take the place of justice—least of all, charity.—The Public (Chicago).

HUDSON'S BAY DIVIDEND

The afternoon issue yesterday contained a news item, which also appears on this page today, to the effect that the directors of the Hudson's Bay Co. had declared a dividend of 20 per cent. for the past fiscal year, which involved the distribution of about a million dollars. It was stated that the company had paid 40 per cent. in 1914, and corresponding sums in previous years. It has been asked whether this was accurate.

It may be stated that the fiscal year of the Hudson's Bay Co. ends on May 13, and that the report of the shareholders is usually presented in July. The news which now comes through was consequently expected about this time.

The year in which the largest distribution of its history was made by the Hudson's Bay Co. was in 1913, when, on a capital of one million pounds, two and a half million dollars were paid to the shareholders by the management. In that year there were four dividends, one of ten per cent., a second one of ten per cent., a bonus of ten per cent., and a dividend on trading account of 20 per cent., in all 50 per cent.

Since January 1 in 1907, the entire capital of the company has been returned to the shareholders more than three times over. In successive years they have been paid, 42½ per cent. in 1907; 30 per cent. in 1908; 25 per cent. in 1909; 40 per cent. in 1910; 40 per cent. in 1911; 40 per cent. in 1912; 50 per cent. in 1913; 40 per cent. in 1914; nothing in 1915, and 20 per cent. in 1916. With a capital of one million pounds, the company has hidden assets, that is, not shown in the ordinary balance sheet, of more than \$30,000,000, being the assessed values of lands in Canada and deferred payments on lands already sold.

As a matter of interest it may be noted that the capital of the company was originally two million pounds and this was first reduced when the government paid three hundred thousand pounds to secure the release of this country, this sum being finally distributed by the directors to the shareholders. In subsequent years further payments were made to the shareholders in liquidation of stock, until the total had been reduced 50 per cent., that is from two million to one million pounds. Provision is now being made for the

The One Sure Safeguard for Wife & Family



Your real estate may slump—your stocks may go down—your business, lacking yourself, may bring in very little—but a Policy in

The Northwestern Life Assurance Co.

If you have one, will pay your heirs its full face value IN CASH as surely as death will some day claim you.

By easy annual instalments a "Northwestern" 20 Payment Life Insurance Policy will create, the moment the first premium is paid, a definite, unfailing capital that will always be much greater than the sum of your payments.

A Policy in the Northwestern Life Assurance Company will give you ALL that you get from any other company, and valuable additional advantages. It is the quickest, surest provision you can make for those dependent on you.

For full particulars write

The Northwestern Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Government Deposit in excess of requirements of Insurance Act. 6

Money to Loan

on improved farm
property

Lowest
Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

The International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first Mortgages and Agreements of Sale at a discount. Call and see us, or write for 1916 Annual Report.

708 Confederation Life Building
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Do You Need Money?

The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

The Company has loaned upon mortgages in the different provinces of Canada over fourteen millions of dollars and our clients are satisfied clients.

The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either assurances or loans.

APPLY TO

CHAS. V. CAESAR, Edmonton, Alta.

COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

OR TO

P. D. MCKINNON, Lindsay Building
Winnipeg, Man.

Commercial Insurance

Many business men, at this time, are realizing that Life Insurance may be just as valuable a protection for their business interests as for their homes.

The Great-West Life is issuing many Assurances of this type—upon most attractive terms.

Explanatory pamphlets will be mailed on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG
Over \$119,000,000 now in force

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

offers for sale on behalf of clients, 10,000 acres of the choicest wheat land in Alberta, situated in townships 41 and 42, ranges 13 and 14 West 4th M., South of Killam and Sedgewick on the main line of the C.P.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and near the Camrose-Alliance branch of the C.N.R.

The above lands were selected before the railways were built and have not been offered for sale until recently, and have not been culled over.

The grain map issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, shows the total production of wheat and other grains at the various points in Alberta, and credits this district with producing more than any other point. In this district drought is unknown.

PRICES AND TERMS

will be made known on application to the Company in Winnipeg, or to

William Sharman

the Company's representative in Killam, Alberta.

creation of a special reserve fund, through which the remaining one million pounds of capital will also be returned to the shareholders. The latter are not liable, even in the case of the liquidation of the company.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Livestock Shipping in Minnesota

Continued from Page 7

that its business is too big to give attention to details. The cry among other commission men now is "divide your stock up, don't centralize it, give us a chance." The stock buyer business has been a waning one in all the states where this movement has begun. In one county in Minnesota seven local associations are now doing the work that it previously took twenty-four local buyers to handle, and a similar condition exists in many other localities. At one point where there were seven buyers there are none left now. The old buyers are going to North and South Dakota or farther West where the people have not become wise to the game.

Also Represented at Chicago

The American Society of Equity has not only its authorized representatives on the South St. Paul market, but also at Chicago. On the latter L. Spencer and Company has been handling Equity shipments as the sole representative of the movement. Of course, as mentioned, there are many other shipping associations having no connection with the American Society of Equity and not centralizing their shipments to any particular firm. These have mainly been formed by the Extension Departments of the state universities and Federal county agents, and the greater number of them are successful. There is no question that many of the stones have been rolled from their path on account of the centralizing movement of the Society of Equity, and that commission firms that handle these shipments have to live up to the standard set by Equity representatives. That centralization has proved successful is beyond doubt, and that it should be extended is only logical. Some Equity associations have sent part of their stock to another firm and part to their own representatives over a definite period of time. The result has almost invariably been a decision to ship all stock to the authorized representatives. And this strengthening by centralizing volume has highly benefited the service. The same thing applies to Western Canada. As co-operative shipping associations are established in connection with the Grain Growers' or United Farmers' locals, as they ought to be, the shipments should be centralized thru their representatives. Of course, there have been parts where associations have been started too close together, thus making shipments from either too small and raising the freight costs.

Associations Very Simple

These associations are very simple affairs and usually unincorporated. They have a simple set of by-laws and, as mentioned before, no capital is required. A large amount of shipping is done thru the individual shipper, i.e., the manager of the association. In many places now the local associations are buying scales and installing them at their own expense, while the railways are granting the use of land and yard they are placed on for five dollars a year. Very accurate sets of books are kept, and some have their own special check books. In other places the local bank has prepared the latter and been glad to do it to facilitate and get the business.

Below is given the constitution and by-laws for a co-operative shipping association:

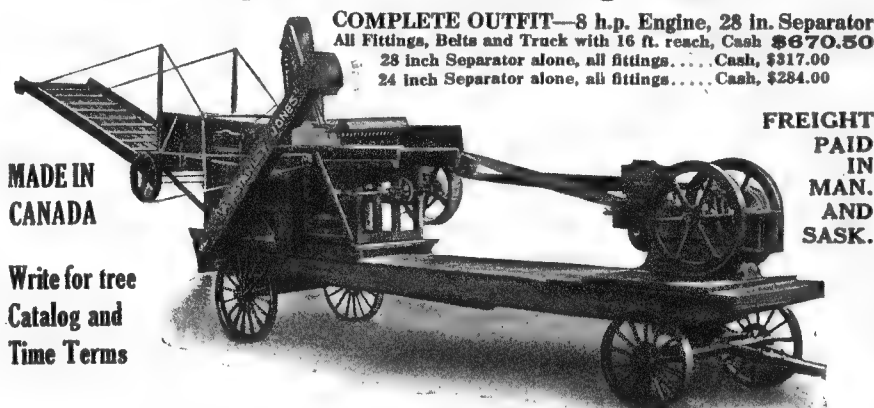
1—This association shall be known as the Grain Growers' Shipping Association, and shall consist of members in good standing in the G.G.A. or U.F.A., who shall subscribe their names to these articles, and be governed thereby.

2—The place of operations shall be and vicinity, and all regular and special meetings shall be held in as prescribed by the by-laws.

A. STANLEY JONES

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

The Original Small Threshing Machine



MADE IN CANADA

Write for free Catalog and Time Terms

COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach, Cash \$670.50
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings, Cash, \$317.00
24 inch Separator alone, all fittings, Cash, \$284.00

FREIGHT PAID IN MAN. AND SASK.

AS USED BY

Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Farms, Indian Head.
Paul Gerlach, Allan, winner of the World's Prize Wheat in 1913.
W. S. Simpson, Pambrum, winner of the World's Prize Flax. See prizes in my catalogue.
John Illingworth, Roeliff, who came within ¼ point of Seager Wheeler in 1914.
See the Official Government Report on my machine given by the government expert.

Many Improvements. Order Kerosene Burner if Desired

Prices here hold good until August 1st, when we expect to have to make an advance and all orders accepted before that date will be filled at the prices as at present for any date of delivery. You will notice I publish all my prices plainly in my advertising and my catalogue and do not have two or three different prices for the same article.

I can also supply COAL OIL BURNERS for 6 and 8 H.P. WATERLOO BOY ENGINES, which I sold before I made my own, for \$7.50 complete with water jets, etc. If you have an engine or separator of any make, write for my monthly mailing list of Accessories, Belts, Pulleys, etc.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS LIMITED

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

We are landing this month four car loads of above breeds from yearlings up. These are of the good big drafty kind and very few of these colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring, this is the time to get it, as we can sell a lot cheaper now before we have put any expense on them, and the colt will be acclimated in your own locality.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager

ALISON'S PATENT BINDER HITCH ATTACHMENT

As demonstrated at Brandon and Regina Fairs

Made to fit any Binder, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price \$5 to \$8 ACCORDING TO ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY TO SUIT MAKE OF BINDER

Hitch your team from 12 to 21 inches closer to work and prevent broken reels. Extracts taken from Testimonials received from some of the most up-to-date farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, after giving it a thorough trial:

"Satisfied it lightens the draft."—Sam T. Kellaway, Killarney.
"Would not be without device."—Alex. Innes, Revere of Brenda.
"More than pleased; intend having all my binders fitted."—Geo. Whitlaw, Revere of Winchester.
"Impossible or anyone to turn too short."—J. M. Campbell, Inspector Manitoba Hall Insurance Co., Clearwater.
"Easier draft and better control of team. A valuable improvement."—Jas. Steedman, president Deloraine Agricultural Society.
"Fully endorse all you claim for it. Worth many times the price."—Geo. Weidenhamer, president Deloraine Branch Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
"Tried one, had two more fitted. Undoubtedly a great saving of horse power, owing to closer hitch. Much time saved through swinging your team more quickly around and leaving perfectly square corners."—Geo. N. Stewart, secretary Deloraine Branch M.G.G.A.
"Tried one, was so well pleased I sent for a second. Would hate to go back to old way. Strongly advise all farmers to use them."—John A. Montgomery, Alda, Sask.
"Used your binder hitch last season (1913), and can honestly say it is all you claim for it. Simply a great saver of draft and very convenient. Feel safe in recommending it to anyone operating a binder."—Andrew Muir, graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College.

This hitch was patented by me and has been used for five seasons on my own farm.

WM. ALISON Sec.-Treas. Souris District DELORAINÉ, MAN.
Assoc. Man. Grain Growers

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.



COFFEE SPOON
(Actual Size)

Old English Pattern Tableware

To all lovers of simplicity we recommend our Old English design in table flatware. Heavily sectional plated upon a hard nickel base, it is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. Priced as follows:—

Coffee Spoons, per doz.	\$3.00
Tea Spoons, per doz.	3.15
Dessert Spoons, per doz.	5.50
Table Spoons, per doz.	6.75
Soup Spoons, per doz.	6.75
Dessert Forks, per doz.	5.50
Table Forks, per doz.	6.75

Our mailing list is now being revised, and if you wish a copy of our 1917 Catalogue send in your name and address now.

D. R. DINGWALL
LIMITED

Jewellers and Silversmiths
Established 1882

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

3—The time over which this organization shall extend shall be indefinite.

4—The business of this department shall be looked after by a board of three or more directors, elected by the subscribers to these articles, and shall be elected at the annual meeting, which shall be held at or of each year. Officers and directors shall serve for one year, and, in case of vacancy, the same shall be filled by the board of directors. Notice of annual meetings must be given to each member by mail five days previous to date of meeting. The directors shall choose their own chairman and secretary of the board from among their number, and their duties shall be the same as usually pertain to the said offices. The directors shall also hire a manager.

Duties of Manager

5—The manager shall furnish a bond in the sum of \$..... He shall be at the yard on the days that the shipments are to be made, unless he shall have secured a competent substitute, and shall receive all stock and weigh, mark and load the same on the cars. He shall have charge of and direct the sale of all shipments and receive all money therefor and pay the same to the shippers, less his commission and all other expenses incurred in making the shipment, or when so directed send the money by mail to the shippers. He shall furnish a statement to every shipper showing the net weight, price received and expenses of the shipment. He shall keep on file all statements received from the commission firm selling the stock. He shall keep a record showing the number of cars shipped and the amount of stock in such cars.

Remuneration

6—The manager shall receive as compensation for his services the amount of cents per hundred pounds and no other compensation from the association, except that he shall have the right to charge for any outlay for materials needed in making partitions to separate the stock in the cars and for bedding, said amount to be charged to the expenses of the shipment for which it was incurred.

7—The manager shall furnish a satisfactory bond, which shall be approved of by the board of directors.

Marketing

8—Shareholders who desire to ship stock with the association shall report to the manager the kind of stock, the number of each kind, the approximate weight of each and when it will be ready to be marketed. When a sufficient amount of livestock has been reported to be ready for shipment to make a full carload, the manager shall order a car for the shipment and shall notify each party having stock listed, stating the date and hour at which the stock is to be delivered for loading. Sufficient stock being available, shipments shall be made at regular intervals.

Sale of Stock for Non-shareholders

9—Animals will be accepted from and sold for non-shareholders upon the same conditions as if supplied by shareholders, except that double insurance fees will be charged on all such animals, or membership fee deducted from the proceeds from the first shipment.

Insurance Fund

10—Out of the receipts from the sale of every shipment there shall be deducted cents (3 cents suggested) on every hundred pounds in weight of hogs or sheep, and cents (2 cents suggested) on every hundred pounds of cattle, and the amounts so deducted shall be placed in such chartered bank as the directors may direct, and shall constitute a fund which shall be used for paying losses that may occur thru injury to stock while in the association's hands.

Losses—How Paid

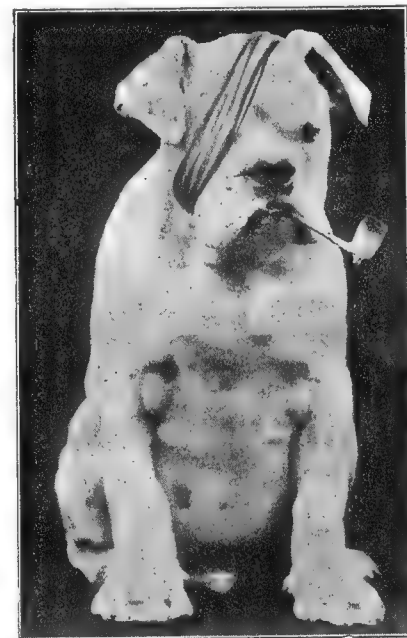
11—Any shipper whose stock has been damaged by injury while in the hands of the association shall receive the full amount for same as tho it had not been injured, and shall be subject to the same ratio of expense on the

shipment. The payment of the damage shall be based on a statement made by the commission firm having charge of the sale of the shipment, which statement shall show the amount received for the injured animal and the amount, in their opinion, which it would have brought had it not been injured. This statement shall be the final basis for the settlement. No damage shall be paid for an animal that was not in a healthy condition when received at the local yards by the manager.

12—Members of the association shall be considered as acting in bad faith to sell to other local buyers without the written consent of the manager, stating that such sale shall not break into a carload that he already has in sight, and that such outside sale will not be causing loss to other members of the association. In case of sale without such assurance of the manager, double the amount of commission usually charged by the association shall be assessed, and the member shall stand suspended until the amount is paid.

Another Great Benefit

One of the greatest things the co-operative livestock shipping movement has done for the farmers of these states has been in bringing them in closer touch with the market. The manager comes in to the central market and sees the selling operations, the classes of stock, with range of prices, and just why certain stock fails to bring the price brought by others. It is a liberal education in that line. He goes back and tells the other farmers, who get direct information from one of their

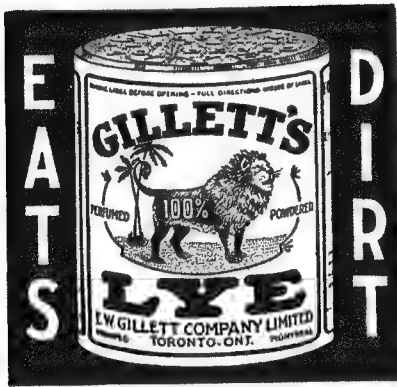


An American conception of the bull dog of the British Navy after the North Sea battle of May 31.—"Britannia still rules the waves."

own number, confirmed often by large or small returns, and the lesson goes home. To my mind this is one of the greatest benefits arising from co-operative shipping. It will have a tremendous influence towards better breeding and better feeding and finishing.

The manager, in most of these associations, is paid five to seven cents per 100 pounds commission. A number of associations in Western Canada are finding it more convenient to carry insurance on their stock thru an insurance company, which makes a specialty of this business and which automatically insures all stock on payment of a small sum down at the commencement of operations. All losses on stock dead or injured are immediately adjusted on reaching the stock yards. Further particulars on this can be obtained thru The Guide.

The work that has been done in Minnesota or any of the states can be duplicated and carried still further in Western Canada. We already have the machinery of operation in the form of Grain Growers' Associations to link up with, and the farmers here have their own representatives on the central markets. This is one place farmers can make a distinct saving. The work is easy, little or no capital is needed, and results are big.



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The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

STUDYING RURAL CITIZENSHIP

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—In spite of the mosquitoes, which are a terrible pest here at present, all members of the U.F.W.A. and many others assembled at the home of our president, on June 21, for the general meeting. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the secretary then read a letter from P. P. Woodbridge acknowledging the receipt of membership fees to the amount of three dollars. I also read your letter and the multigraph copy from Mrs. Parlyb.

We have secured ten copies of "Studies in Rural Citizenship" from the Central office in Calgary, and we think they are fine. The hints given on "How to Lessen Housework" were many and helpful. Each member was busy with her pencil jotting them down.

On the evening of July 7 we are giving a barn dance and card party at W. B. Gordon's to raise funds to carry on our work. At the next meeting Mrs. Blackburn will give a paper on "Preserving," which will no doubt be very beneficial at this time of the year and, written by such an excellent cook, we shall feel confident in following her recipes. As our local U.F.A. is Youngstown branch, we are thinking of taking the same name—Youngstown.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. RAY LAUGHREY,
Scotfield, Alta. Sec.-Treas.

DOING RED CROSS WORK

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—We had another meeting of the U.F.W.A. on June 24, ten members being present. Circular letters from Mr. Woodbridge were read by the president and discussed. We decided to club orders together to get groceries and so save freight rates, etc. Mrs. R. Kay, our president, was asked to bring up Red Cross work, in regard to making bandages, clothing, etc., and it was resolved that we send for particulars and patterns, and each member would do what she could in her own home.

There is to be a picnic on July 1, sports, etc., and a dance in the evening. We ladies were not organized early enough to help much in that, but the men's U.F.A. are looking after it. We will help with the supper, etc. The proceeds of the dance go to the Red Cross fund. We are holding our meeting the second and fourth Saturday in each month. We secured two new members at our last meeting. Hoping soon to receive information.

Yours sincerely,

MISS N. TURNER,
Jenner, Alta. Sec.-Treas.

MAKING A QUILT

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The June meeting of the Claremont U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Searle. The meeting having been called to order, minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted, after which reports were read and other business attended to. We are starting an autograph quilt. When it is finished, we intend to have a chicken pie social, and the quilt with other articles will be sold by auction, the proceeds to go in aid of the Red Cross. We had two new members, and each member bought a U.F.A. button.

On July 18 we join the men in a U.F.A. picnic, to be held at Coates' Lake. We hope to have a nice time. When all business had been disposed of the meeting was brought to a close and tea was served by Mrs. Searle, which we all enjoyed very much.

E. C. PALMER,
Loverna, Sask. Sec.-Treas.

THE WOMEN OF ALBERTA

To visit nine U.F.W. clubs and attend a meeting of the Provincial Laws Committee of the L.C.W. of Alberta in the course of twelve days was the program which the provincial secretary U.F.W., Mrs. Barrett, and myself planned before we started on our trip south, and except where the elements and washed out bridges defeated us, we accomplished our purpose. The southern part of our tour was made easy in every way for us thru the kindness of Mr. Sloane, the U.F.A. director for the Macleod district, who had made all arrangements for us and we met with the greatest encouragement and hospitality at every point in his district at which we stopped.

At High River, the first point on the line we had been invited to, we were met by the U.F.A. secretary, Mr. Keene, and his wife, and the mudholes being so bad on the way to their place they were kind enough to make us their guests at the hotel. The following day we were to have driven to Tongue Creek to organize, but the trails were impassable, so we were only able to hold the one meeting in High River, where we organized what we hope will be a very successful branch. From High River we went to Cayley where we had the largest meeting of any point touched and had the great pleasure of meeting a most enthusiastic, encouraging crowd of women. At the close of the meeting we drove with Mr. Sloane and his wife to their farm where we spent the night and were glad of an opportunity to discuss U.F.W. affairs with a director of the U.F.A. The following day with warm memories of Cayley and its kind people we went on to Nanton where we were fortunate in having another large and successful meeting, several of our Cayley friends having also come over to attend it. These two clubs are running each other close in point of members, with Cayley at present leading. From Nanton we journeyed to Macleod, having had to give up Parkland thru Mr. Weir not having been able to arrange a meeting, and here we had the misfortune to strike very bad weather so that the attendance was small, but we had the pleasure of meeting some of our U.F.W. members and others who we hope may become so.

Municipal Hospitals

From Macleod we returned to Calgary where we attended the meeting of the Provincial Laws Committee L.C.W., but unfortunately had to leave on account of catching the C.N.R. train north before any discussion came up on subjects we were interested in, such as medical aid, women's property rights, etc., so that the line we as an organization wish to take up was not able to be placed before the committee. The plan proposed by the committee is not one which commends itself to our executive; the system which to our mind would most adequately fill the need would be rural municipal hospitals, built and controlled by the people themselves. The hospitals to be of any use must be within easy reach of the districts they are to serve, and as far as we can see the Lloydminster United Municipal Hospital is working successfully and growing a boon to its own part of the country. Later we hope to have more details to put before our members on this subject.

All our clubs showed keen interest in this medical aid question and we hope they will get busy and study it attentively.

On the Monday, after a much needed Sunday rest, we visited Blackie, where we were simply overwhelmed with the kindness and hospitality we received, and we ate many more samples of the wonderful cooking for which the Blackie ladies are famous than was at all good for us, but we hope to have the opportunity of doing it again. We had a splendid meeting and were more than glad to come in contact with the U.F.W. at this point and expect great things of them in the future.

IRENE PARLYB,
Pres. W.S. U.F.A.
(To be continued)



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Start saving now the valuable outer wrappers of each package of

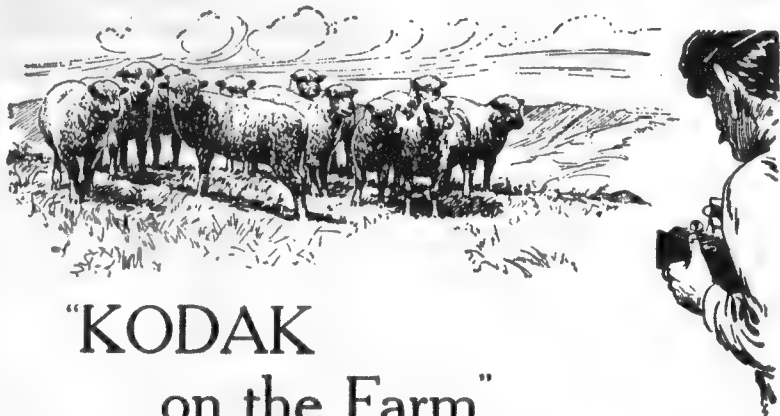
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STILL MORE PRIZES

Perhaps you did not win a prize in the last contest, or some other contest, and you were disappointed. Now is your opportunity to try again and try harder than ever. Now is the opportunity for all who like to write to try. Three prizes will be given for the three best letters on "Why I like to go to school," or "Why I do not like to go to school."

You can all write on one or the other, for everyone who goes to school either likes it or dislikes it. You are just as likely to get a prize for telling why you do not like it as you are for telling why you like it. People are talking and writing a lot about the schools these days and I would like to know your opinion. If you have played truant it would make your letter interesting to know why you did it. So that you will feel more free to tell me just how you feel I will not ask you to have your age certified to by parent or teacher.

Once upon a time I taught school and I had a boy in the school who had been expelled by the teacher who was there before me; one day he wrote me a letter and told me all about it. I am not going to tell you what was in that letter, but I will tell you that he never liked school, but he came and he was a good student and he learned a lot. I wonder if you will write as good a letter as he did.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may compete for a prize. All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. The stories must reach The Guide office not later than August 20. They must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Any contributor to the contest who is not already a member of the club should send a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the Maple Leaf membership pin.

DIXIE PATTON.

OUR SCHOOL GARDEN

The name of our school is Symington school. We have eight pupils attending at present. It took us one afternoon to hoe, rake and plant the garden. I like to plant a garden, but the ground was hard and was not in condition to work. The ground was plowed, harrowed, hoed and raked.

The boys worked the ground up and we girls made the plots and made the paths. There were eight plots and one path lengthwise and two paths crosswise. We planted the garden on the south-east side of the school house. The size of the school yard is two acres and the size of the school garden is twenty-eight feet wide and forty-two feet long. Each plot is thirteen feet long and ten feet wide. Each path is one foot wide. Each pupil attends his or her own garden, and the garden vegetables are to be used for agriculture and art and for eating. The gardens are popular among us children.

There is not going to be a vacation so we will take care of the gardens ourselves. If there was going to be a vacation we would ask the people living nearest the school to take care of the gardens. We do not expect to have a school fair this fall, but if our vegetables grow all right we expect to show the vegetables in the fair at Provost. The vegetable that we planted first was corn, then peas, potatoes, beets, beans, carrots, celery, turnips, radish and flower seeds.

I think it is very nice to have a school garden, especially when you have to take your lunch to school, you can go out and get something green to eat with your lunch. I like carrots, radish and turnips. When you want a flower you can go and get one.

PEARL VON WALD,
Provost, Alta. Age 11.

LIKES HIS PRIZE

Dear Dixie Patton:—I received the book named "The Pathfinder" as my prize. I have not read it yet, but I expect to enjoy reading it very much. I have read "Deerslayer" of the same series. I thank you very much for the book and will try for some of the prizes in future.

I remain,
Your friend,

JOHN WILSON, JR.
Milnerton, Alta.

A WINTER ADVENTURE

By Florence M. Treat, Aged 17, in St. Nicholas.

Across the camp-fire the eyes of the old pioneer twinkled merrily.

"Yes," he said, "there used t' be cougars around here. I remember one winter when they got most too familiar, an' took several o' my calves. Joe Jensen stopped one evenin', mighty excited, an' said that a big fellow was settin' by th' road as he drove past, a-switchin' 'is tail. But Joe had n't waited for an introduction, as 'e did n't have a gun along.

"Well, I decided t' git that cougar, so I took my dog an' gun, an' started out t' trail 'im. I found 'is tracks in th' snow—th' biggest ones I ever did see—an' followed 'em fer hours without any sight o' Mr. Cougar. Then I found where he 'd come onto an elk an' started t' chase 'im. We 'd gained easy, till finally I saw where he 'd given a big jump an' landed on th' elk's back—all except one foot that kept draggin' along behind. But they come to a place where two trees was growin' close together, with another tree fallen across 'em, makin' a reg'lar low bridge. An', sir, that elk had run under that an' brushed th' cougar right off 'is back, an' got away, scatterin' drops o' blood.

"But th' cougar tracks stopped right there. I went back an' forth, an' roun' an' roun' with th' dog, but we couldn't find where that cougar had gone. He'd jus' natch'ly vanished. Sort o' jus' disappeared into the ground, it seemed.

"Well, I give it up, an' set down under a tree 'bout twenty feet away. An', sir, I heard a noise right above my head, an' lookin' up I saw that big cat lookin' down an' showin' 'is teeth.

"Well, that's about all. 'T was th' same tree you're sittin' under now.

"Oh, yes, I got 'im."

BIRDS AS TRAVELLERS

A few days ago a bird was seen flying rather low over the tops of the houses in Winnipeg. It appeared to be very tired and some people watching it wondered if it had been wounded. But after a few minutes it fell to the sidewalk and then the people who were near saw that it was a carrier pigeon and a message was tied to its leg. It was very tired, for when these birds start out with a message they travel great distances without stopping.

Birds show great wisdom in learning to take short trips before they take a long journey. A little later in the season you may see the robins flying to some roosting place where they go ever night and in the morning they fly back home. These trips begin when the little birds are able to fly. Often the mother is sitting on the nest hatching out a second family and the father robin takes the children away. Sometimes a lot of father robins take their families to the same place for the night and there is a great cheeping and flying around and sometimes scolding. These little trips are taken to teach the young robins to fly so that their wings will be strong for the long trip south later in the year.

It is very interesting to see the birds gathering in from all directions to their roost at sunset, and in the morning early, long before most of you are awake, they are off home again, getting their breakfast. Then in the fall when the leaves are beginning to fall and the wind is getting cold and the clouds are grey and your father rubs his fingers before the fire when he comes in and says there is going to be snow soon, then one day the birds all get word that they are going south.

We do not know how they get that word, but they all get it, and they seem to be excited, just as you are when you are going away on the train, and early in the morning they all get up and off they go. They do not take any trunks or lunch baskets, but they get along very well.

SMART

Farmer (to Brown, who, wanting to do his bit, gave up a holiday to help on the land): "Well, Brown, have you put the fowls all right for the night?"

"Yes, sir, I had some trouble with the ducks; the first one fell off the roost, but I put it between two hens the second time and made it stick!"

CANNING SOUPS

Soup Stock

Secure 25 pounds of beef hocks, joints and bones containing marrow. Strip off the fat and meat and crack bones with a hatchet or cleaver. Put the broken bones in a thin cloth sack and place then in a large kettle containing 5 gallons of cold water. Simmer (do not boil), for 6 or 7 hours. Do not salt while simmering. Skim off all fat. This should make about 5 gallons of stock. Pack hot in glass jars. Partially seal glass jars. Sterilize 40 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list of supplies to be provided before beginning work: 25 lbs. of beef bones, 5 gallons water.

Vegetable Soup

Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lima beans and 1 lb. rice for 12 hours. Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pearl barley for two hours. Blanch 1 lb. carrots, 1 lb. onions, 1 medium-sized potato and 1 red pepper for 3 minutes and cold dip. Prepare the vegetables and cut into small cubes. Mix thoroughly Lima beans, rice, barley, carrots, onions, potatoes, red pepper. Fill glass jars three-fourths full of the above mixture of vegetables and cereals. Make a smooth paste of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of wheat flour and blend in 5 gallons of soup stock. Boil 3 minutes and add 4 ounces salt. Pour this stock over vegetables and fill cans. Partially seal glass jars. Sterilize 90 minutes in the hot water bath outfit. Check list of necessary supplies: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lima beans, 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pearl barley, 1 lb. carrots, 1 lb. onions, 1 medium-sized potato, 1 red pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, 4 ounces salt, 5 gallons soup stock.

Cream of Pea Soup

Soak 8 lbs. of dry peas overnight. Cook until soft. Mash fine. Add the mashed peas to $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of soup stock and bring to boil. Pass the boiling liquid thru a fine sieve. Make a smooth paste of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour and add paste, 10 ounces of sugar and 3 ounces of salt to the soup stock. Cook until soup begins to thicken. Pack in glass jars. Partially seal jars. Process 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons soup stock, 8 lbs. dry peas, 3 ounces salt, 10 ounces granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour.

Cream of Potato Soup

Boil $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes, sliced thin, and 5 gallons of soup stock for 10 minutes. Add 3 ounces of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter and boil slowly for 5 minutes. Make 3 tablespoonfuls of flour into smooth paste and add to the above. Cook 3 minutes and pack in glass jars while hot. Partially seal jars. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 5 gallons soup stock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. thin sliced potatoes (culls will do), 3 ounces salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful pepper (scant), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 3 tablespoonfuls flour.

Bean Soup

Soak 3 lbs. of beans 12 hours in cold water. Cut 2 lbs. of ham meat into $\frac{1}{4}$ inch cubes and place in a small sack. Place the beans, ham and 4 gallons of water in a kettle and boil slowly until the beans are very soft. Remove the ham and beans from the liquor and mash the beans fine. Return the ham and mashed beans to the liquor and add 5 gallons of soup stock and seasoning and bring to boil. Fill into glass jars while hot. Partially seal jars. Process two hours in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 5 gallons stock, 3 lbs. beans, 2 lbs. lean ham, 4 gallons water. Salt and pepper to taste.

Tomato Pulp for Cream of Tomato Soup

Place tomatoes in a wire basket or piece of cheesecloth and plunge into boiling water from 1 to 3 minutes. Plunge into cold water. Remove the skin and core. Place tomatoes in a kettle and boil 30 minutes. Pass the tomato pulp thru a sieve. Pack in glass jars while hot and add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Partially seal the jars. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit.

Cream of Tomato Soup from Canned Tomato Pulp

Place 1 quart of tomato pulp in a kettle. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of baking soda, pepper and salt to taste, 2 tea-

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The Highest Market Price
All Express Charges on Cream
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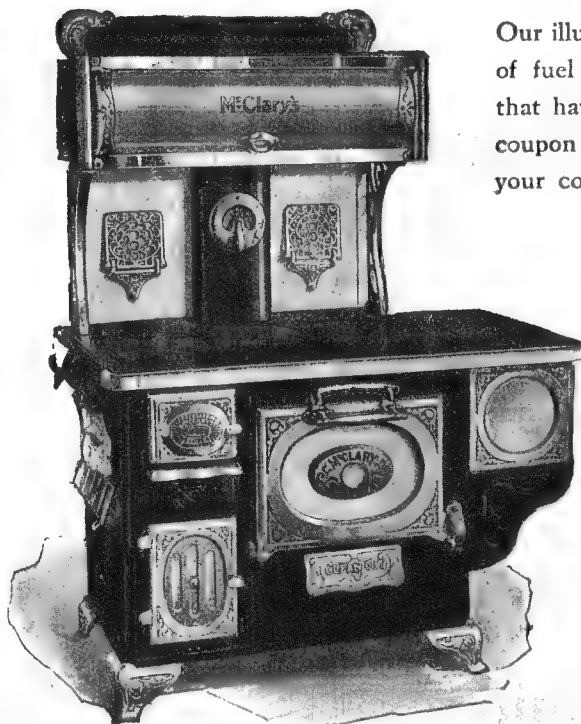
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The Guide is anxious to get good photographs of country scenes of all kinds. Any person who has a camera and can use it can take photographs that will be quite suitable to enter this competition. Good photographs of livestock, young life of any kind on the farm, such as lambs, chickens, colts, pigs or calves taken in original ways are very desirable.

All kinds of labor-saving devices and handy contrivances are excellent; the farm automobile and its uses can also well be illustrated by photographs. Specially interesting and desirable are sets of photographs to illustrate some particular phase of farm or country life: for instance, the various steps in butter making, beautifying the home, raising chickens, going fishing, making hay and scores of other subjects can be photographed in sets. Any person who has a camera of the size of a Brownie No. 2 or larger can enter the competition.

For the best set of from 5 to 8 photographs a prize of \$15.00 will be paid and for the second best set \$10.00. For individual photographs the first prize is \$8.00, the second \$5.00, the third \$2.00. Photographs not winning prizes, but suitable for use will be paid for at from 25 cents to \$1.00 apiece and sets from \$1.00 up. Photographs should not be mounted, but should be sent in flat between two cardboards. They may be printed in black and white or brown. Glossy finish is preferred, but rough finish will be accepted. All photographs for this competition must be exclusive to The Guide and must not have been published anywhere else in Canada. Competition closes September 1. Send all photographs to the Editor.

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

spoonfuls of granulated sugar. Boil for 7 minutes. Place 1 quart of milk and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in another kettle and simmer for 7 minutes. Add the contents of the tomato kettle to the contents of the milk kettle and boil for 5 minutes. The product is then ready to serve. Check list: 1 quart can tomato pulp, 1 teaspoonful baking soda, 2 teaspoonfuls granulated sugar, 1 quart milk, 2 tablespoonfuls butter. Salt and pepper to taste.

Chicken Soup Stock

Place 30 lbs. chicken in 10 gallons of cold water and simmer for 5 hours. Remove meat and bones, then strain. Add sufficient water to make 10 gallons of stock. Fill glass jars with the hot stock. Partially seal jars. This stock is used to make soup where the term "chicken soup stock" is employed. Process 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 30 lbs. chicken, 10 gallons water.

Chicken Broth with Rice

For each gallon of soup stock use 12 ounces of rice. Boil the rice 30 minutes. Fill the jars two-thirds full of rice and the remainder with soup stock. Partially seal jars. Process 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 1 gallon chicken soup stock, 12 ounces rice.

Chicken Gumbo

Cut 2 lbs. of ham into small cubes and boil 30 minutes. Mince 3 lbs. chicken and chop 1 lb. of onions fine. Make a smooth paste of 1 lb. of flour. Add above to 5 gallons of chicken soup stock. Then add 1 lb. of butter and 1 lb. of salt and boil 10 minutes. Then add 3 ounces of powdered okra mixed with 1 pint of water. Fill into glass jars while hot. Partially seal jars. Process 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 5 gallons chicken soup stock, 3 lbs. minced chicken, 2 lbs. ham, 1 lb. onions, 1 lb. butter, 1 lb. salt, 1 lb. flour, 3 ounces powdered okra.

Vegetables (Mixed) Without Stock

Many people would like vegetable soup during the winter season, but find it impracticable to secure the soup stock during the summer season, when the vegetables are so abundant that they are rotting in the garden. It is suggested that the vegetable portion of the soup be canned during the summer and made available when the soup stock is prepared during the winter. It makes the preparation of the soup a simple matter whenever the stock is available.

Soak 6 lbs. of Lima beans and 4 lbs. of dry peas over night. Boil each 1 hour. Blanch 16 lbs. of carrots, 6 lbs. of cabbage, 3 lbs. of celery, 6 lbs. of turnips, 4 lbs. of okra, 1 lb. of onions and 4 lbs. of parsley for 3 minutes and dip in cold water quickly. Prepare the vegetables and chop them into small cubes. Chop the onions and celery extra fine. Mix all of the vegetables together thoroughly and season to taste. Pack in glass jars. Fill with boiling water. Partially seal jars. Process 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Check list: 16 lbs. carrots (small), 6 lbs. cabbage, 3 lbs. celery (stems and leaves), 6 lbs. turnips, 6 lbs. Lima beans, 4 lbs. okra, 1 lb. onions, 4 lbs. parsley, 4 lbs. dry peas. Salt and pepper to taste.

THRESHING BY ELECTRICITY

For the first time in Kansas, so far as is known, wheat is being threshed by electric power. Nine wheat growers there have organized a co-operative company, purchased an outfit and obtain current over a transmission line. They claim the cost is 50 per cent. less than threshing by steam power.

WESTERN CROP AREA

The official estimates for the land under crop as published by the statistics departments of each of the three western provinces are as follows:—

Grain	Manitoba Acres	Saskatchewan Acres	Alberta Acres
Spring wheat	2,992,407	.....	1,439,871
Fall wheat	2,122	.....	45,000
All wheat	2,994,529	6,058,441	1,484,871
Oats	2,062,411	3,025,210	1,590,835
Barley	1,153,660	281,809	297,211
Flax	55,608	556,310	45,120
Rye	32,559	.....	10,044
Peas	3,112	.....	.....
Total 1916	6,301,879	9,921,770	3,429,054
Total 1915	6,911,340	10,563,796	3,668,238

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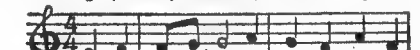
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HYBRID TICKET ARGUED

At the meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners held in Winnipeg on July 26, the Canadian Council of Agriculture presented on behalf of the organized farmers the final argument against the "subject to inspector's grade and dockage," or what is more familiarly known as the "Hybrid" ticket. The case presented by the Canadian Council was very carefully prepared and consisted of twenty-seven large typewritten sheets in which the whole case was reviewed and the relations between the farmer and the elevator company were clearly and distinctly set forth. The case was read by C. A. Dunning and it was clearly and specifically declared that in the opinion of the organized farmers no elevator company had a right to sell grain which was stored in its elevator and to substitute therefor a future contract. It was quite legitimate and it was according to the terms of the Grain Act that grain stored on graded storage tickets or on the "Hybrid" ticket could be dumped in with grain of a similar grade and either delivered to the owner at that elevator or at any terminal elevator. This was substitution of actual grain for actual grain, but what the elevator men wanted to do was to sell the grain and use the money and at the same time charge the farmer storage and interest on his advance until such time as he decided to sell.

Hon. Geo. Langley presented legal arguments to show that it was not within the legal jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners to permit the use of the "Hybrid" ticket and that substitution of grain as practiced by the elevator companies was against the law.

Line Companies' Case

Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association, submitted a legal argument to show that the Board of Grain Commissioners were quite within their jurisdiction in permitting the use of the "Hybrid" ticket. A. K. Godfrey, on behalf of the Line Elevator Companies, read the legal opinion of the Grain Exchange solicitors, Isaac Pitblado and Hugh Phillips, and quoted from court decisions in the Manitoba Supreme Court as well as the Imperial Privy Council, to show that it was clearly established in law that when a farmer delivered grain to an elevator on a storage ticket, other than special bin, the grain was in reality and actually the property of the elevator company, but the farmer could call for settlement for same at any time he liked. This was the first time that the elevator companies have clearly stated their case in support of their action.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the written arguments there was a brief discussion, but both sides agreed that the case was closed and it will now remain for the Board of Grain Commissioners to make their ruling as to whether or not the "Hybrid" ticket may be further used. Mr. Fowler, speaking on behalf of the elevator companies, said that they would like to have their decision as soon as possible in order to prepare for the season's business. He also intimated that if it was demonstrated to the elevator companies that the farmers of the country were opposed to the use of the "Hybrid" ticket they would certainly discontinue to use it regardless of any ruling by the Grain Commission.

Board a Royal Commission

The Board of Grain Commissioners has recently been appointed as a Royal Commission of Investigation by the Dominion Government. The Order in Council appointing this commission requests the board to investigate every phase of the grain trade and to submit an exhaustive report to the government. The board is given full power to examine witnesses under oath and to compel the production of books and all other evidence that may be required. On Wednesday afternoon the board in their new capacity held a brief meeting with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, explaining the scope of their investigation and requesting the assistance and co-operation of the organized farmers in the preparation of information for the report which they are to make to the government.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture promised every assistance to the board in their work. It is anticipated that as a result of the investigation the whole matter will come up in Parliament and possibly the Canada Grain Act will be redrafted and altered in a number of respects.

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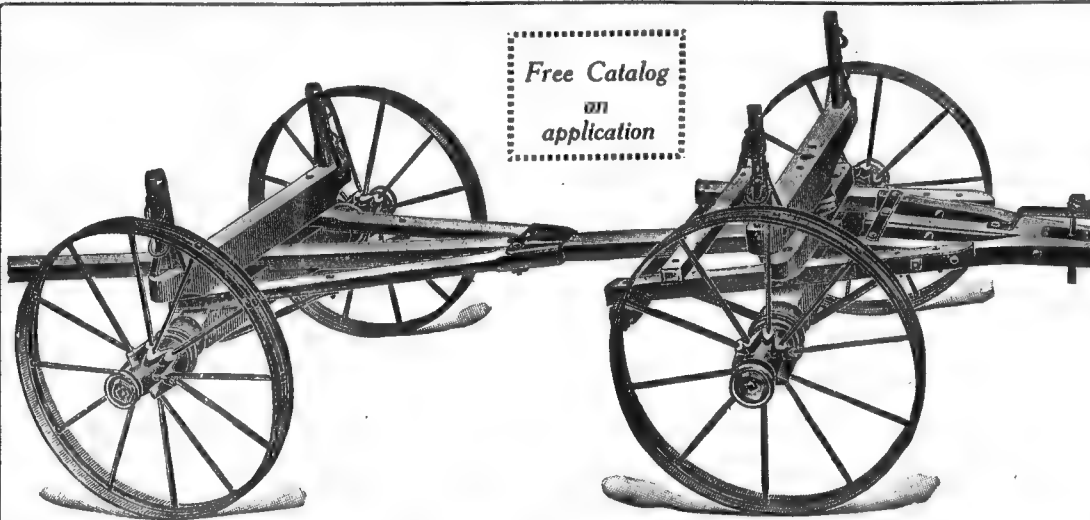
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 31, 1916)

Wheat—There was a substantial gain in prices during the week ending July 29. July closed 5½ higher, October 3½ higher and December 3½ higher. Persistent reports of rust damage to American spring wheat were supplemented by reports of damage in Manitoba by rust and excessive heat. Some estimates place the damage to American wheat at twenty-five million bushels. However, the advance in prices has made export business practically unworkable, which means that at the present time prices are not on a sound basis. The demand for cash wheat in our market is poor, and for the last two days buyers have withdrawn from the market almost entirely, preferring to wait until prices are adjusted to a new basis after the July futures are out of the way.

Oats—Future prices have been very steady with a poorer demand for cash oats except three C.W.'s, which are only one-quarter cent below July price. Offerings are large, and prices have now to be adjusted to a new basis in the same way as wheat prices.

Barley—Prices have worked lower, showing a decline of 3 cents on three Canada Western and 4 cents on four Canada Western for the week. Reports are received of new crop barley about ready to cut, and even of some fields in which cutting has commenced.

Flax—Prices gained 9½ cents to 10½ cents for the week. There was considerable trade and activity in the futures with a stronger tone, which brought prices to a higher level.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 25	120½	119½	118½
July 26	121½	119½	118½
July 27	122½	124½	123½
July 28	123½	123½	122½
July 29	125½	122½	121½
July 31	122½	122½	121½
Week ago	122½	121½	120½
Year ago	129½	104½	104½
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 25	44½	42½	41½
July 26	44½	42½	41½
July 27	44½	43½	42½
July 28	45½	43½	42½
July 29	45½	43½	42½
July 31	44½	42½	41½
Week ago	44½	42½	41½
Year ago	58½	40½	40½
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 25	176½	178½	177½
July 26	174½	177½	176½
July 27	178½	181½	182½
July 28	181½	184½	186½
July 29	184½	186½	188½
July 31	174½	177½	178½
Week ago	174½	177½	178½
Year ago	138½	140½	140½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 29)

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	\$1.30
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.31
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.30
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.31
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.30
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.31
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.27
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.27
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.27
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.27
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.27
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.22
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.23
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, frost	1.24
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.12
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.22

Rejected wheat, 1 car	.94½
No. 1 grade wheat, part car, hot	.90
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car, tough	1.13½
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car, choice o. c.	1.25
No. 1 durum, 1 car, in transit	1.23½
No. 3 durum wheat, part car	1.10
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, heating	.91
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.12½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.14
Sample grade corn, 1 car, mixed	.79
Sample grade corn, 1 car	.78
No. 2 yellow corn, 2 cars	.83½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car Kansas	1.23
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car Kansas	1.23
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car Mont.	1.10
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.38
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.38½
No. 4 white oats, part car	.38
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.40
Standard white oats, 1 car	.40
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.38
Mill oats, part car	.29
No. 2 rye, part car	.40
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.63
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.64½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.67
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.62
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.63½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.65
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.62
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.65½
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.63
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.66½
Sample grade barley, 1 car, run	.69
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.66
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.66
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, specks mixed	.60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, heat	.60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.62½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.08
No. 1 flax, part car	2.07½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.08
No. 1 flax, part car	2.08

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending July 27 movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	1,725.00	18,888.00	154,618.00
"	Oats	1,754.00	10,392.00	38,339.00
"	Barley	.....	.....	75.00
"	Mix	.....	.....	.....
"	Grain	.....	.....	167,710 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	894.10	19,808.50	255,490.40
"	Oats	.....	4,664.14	83,447.26
"	Barley	.....	1,630.38	3,306.03
"	Flax	443.30	1,122.29	16,716.46
Moose Jaw	Wheat	5,053.20	21,976.40	378,401.10
"	Oats	4,403.28	10,506.16	25,804.28
"	Barley	.....	.....	9,933.00
"	Flax	.....	.....	7,639.04

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 28, 1916.—

1916 Wheat	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	38,908.30	12,377.40
1 Nor.	4,438,162.50	346,768.50
2 Nor.	1,714,970.50	567,457.30
3 Nor.	1,593,901.50	326,916.30
No. 4	855,915.40	160,939.00
Others	2,021,740.00	253,012.50
This week	10,693,589.40	1,667,472.20
Last week	11,358,775.10	2,041,125.20
Decrease	1,165,185.30	373,653.00

Oats	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	107,301.32	323.08
2 C.W.	2,958,026.27	1,197,779.02
3 C.W.	1,225,718.25	80,347.25
Ex. 1 Fd.	205,582.17	51,684.28
Others	931,609.11	146,293.04
This week	5,428,319.10	476,427.33
Last week	5,355,946.10	581,238.31
Increase	72,373.00	104,810.32

Barley	This Year	Last Year
3 C.W.	303,235.03	1 N.W.C. 983,914.42
4 C.W.	132,538.28	2 C.W. 113,031.49
Rej.	41,442.43	3 C.W. 11,833.27
Feed	13,739.27	Others 37,949.38
Others	76,448.27	
This week	567,404.42	This week 1,146,729.44
Last week	515,945.47	Last week 1,317,473.45
Increase	51,458.43	Decrease 170,744.01
Last year's total	44,306.47	Last year's total 1,205,942.48

SHIPMENTS

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)	5,760,053	1,676,455	249,199	322,906
(rail)	91,332	371,935	3,442	795
1915				
(lake)	954,772	366,602	27,620	14,861
(rail)	43,677	3,289	.....	1,364

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending July 28, 1916.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	10,693,589	5,428,319	567,404
In Vessels in Can.	.....	.....	.....
Ter. Harbors	5,179,671	6,328,970	245,185
Total	15,873,260	11,757,289	812,589
At Buffalo and Duluth	2,088,596	1,054,825	26,000

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 29, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.25½	\$1.29½
2 Nor. wheat	1.22½	1.25½
3 Nor. wheat	1.17½	1.22½
3 white oats	.44½	.39½
Barley	61-72	50-60
Flax, No. 1	1.84	2.12

Futures—

July wheat	1.25½	1.25½
Oct. wheat	1.22½ (Sept.)	1.25½
Dec. wheat	1.21	1.26

Total this week	17,961,856	12,812,114	838,589
Total last week	19,931,069	11,901,286	920,835
Total last year	2,311,539	2,544,310	148,087

INSPECTIONS

On Sunday, July 30, the following cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg:—

Grain	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	546	30
Oats	171	19
Barley	24	6
Flax	9	2
Screenings	.....	3
Total	750	60

Winnipeg, July 31.—There were this morning 1,075 cars of grain in sight for inspection.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, July 29.—Market steady.

No. 1 hard winter	\$1.71½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	1.74½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	1.71½

Parcels (Liverpool)

No. 1 Nor. Man., Aug.-Sept.	1.69½
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov.	1.68½
No. 1 hard winter, Aug.-Sept.	1.66½

Parcels (London)

No. 1 Nor. Man., Aug.-Sept.	1.72½
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Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange, \$4.77. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 27.—The cattle supply has been reduced in practically all the Western markets, owing to the rush of field work on farms throughout the middle northwest and a let-up by commission men on buying. This has resulted in a slight improvement on the market, but there is not a keen demand yet even for prime heavy stuff which has been commanding a premium right along. Declines of 25 cents to 40 cents per cwt. last week were common and the trade is not convinced that even this is the bottom. Quality has deteriorated. A large part of the steer supply is selling from \$7.74 to \$9.00. The proportion of \$7.00 and \$8.00 cattle is increasing and they are not selling to advantage. There has been a slight back up in the stocker and feeder trade this week, but the country is not bidding strong for this stuff at present.

Good feeders cannot be had and most of the people who know do not want thrashy stuff. \$6.75 to \$7.52 is doing most of the business thru the country. Quite a lot of light cattle have gone East at \$6.25 to \$6.85. The drought has curtailed the demand. A good many have the conviction that this class of stuff has not reached the bottom of the market yet and many commission men are not advising purchases.

Corn fed cows are worth \$7.00 to \$7.80. Grassy heifers bring \$6.25 to \$7.50. \$4.00 to \$5.00 is taking most of the canner and cutter trade. Bologna bulls are selling readily in the East. The best hogs are selling around or about \$10.00, but \$9.35 to \$9.75 has bought most of the mixed stuff during the week. Little pigs are scarce. Prices generally have been well sustained thru July. Western lambs are selling at \$10.50, but \$10.00 is the common price for straight lots of native lambs, practically without sorting.

There is little doing in the horse business outside of the British and French army buying. The commercial trade is dull, most of it emanating from the country. The army trade goes at \$165 to \$185, tho Great Britain is paying \$200 for artillery horses of 1500 lbs. or over. Rejects from the army usually go to the country at \$100 to \$125.

Toronto, July 28.—The latter part of the week has seen rather a dull trend to the cattle market. This was even in face of the fact that the supply was considerably curtailed. Cows fell off about

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 25 to July 31 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
July 25	120½	118	113½	110½	..	..	..	44½	44½	43½	..	42½	75	70	61	61	176	173	..	..
26	121½	118½	114½	110½	..	..	..	44½	44½	43½	..	42½	73	68½	60	60	174½	171½	..	..
27	125½	123½	119½	115½	..	101½	..	44½	44½	43½	42½	42½	73	68½	60	60	178	175	..	..
28	126½	124½	120½	116½	..	..	..	44½	44½	43½	42½	42½	72	67	60	60	181½	178½	..	..
29	125½	122½	117½	113½	..	..	..	44½	44½	43½	..	42½	72	67½	61	61	184	181	..	..
31	125½	123½	118½	114½	109½	101½	..	44½	43	42½	42	42	72	67½	61	61	183½	180½	..	..
Week ago	122½	119	115	111½	105½	..	..	44½	44½	43½	43½	42½	75	71½	..	..	174½	171	..	..
Year ago	127	124	119	108	..	..	..	56	55	55	50	49	..	..	..	..	137½	134½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto July 28	Calgary July 30	Chicago July 27	St. Paul July 29	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary July 27	Saskatoon July 29	Regina July 29	Brandon July
	July 31	Year Ago						July 31	Year Ago				
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers		7.00-7.25	8.00-8.50		9.50-10.25	8.50-9.50	Fancy dairy	21c-23c	19c-21c	22c-23c		23c	
Best butcher steers	6.00-7.25	6.15-6.0	7.75-8.00	\$7.00	9.00-9.50	7.50-8.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	21c-22c	22c-25c	20c	
Fair to good butcher steers		5.60-6.50	7.00-7.75	6.25-6.65	8.00-9.00	7.00-8.50	Good round lots	19c-20c	18c-19c	18c-20c	20c	18c	
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.40	5.00-5.25	7.00-7.25	5.50-5.65	7.40-8.50	7.00-8.00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium to good cows	5.25-5.75	4.25-4.50	6.50-7.00	4.25-5.00	5.85-7.40	5.50-6.75	Subject to candling	19c-22c			20c		
Common cows	4.50-5.00	3.50-4.25	5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	4.85-5.75	4.75-5.50	New laid		14c-15c		25c	22c	
Canners	3.50-4.25	6.50-7.00	4.00-4.50	2.50-3.00	3.50-4.75	4.00-4.50	Potatoes						
Good to choice heifers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.40	7.00-7.30	5.55-5.75	7.35-9.25	7.00-8.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	\$1.35			45c	75c	
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.40	6.00-6.50	6.25-7.00	5.00-5.25	6.00-6.75	6.00-6.75	Milk and Cream						
Best oren	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.25	3.00-3.50	7.00-8.00	5.75-6.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	32c	27c				
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.55	4.75-5.25	5.00-6.00	3.00-4.00	5.00-6.85	5.00-5.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	28c-30c	23c				
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00	5.85-6.25	7.00-7.50	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.25	6.00-7.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)		\$2.00				
Best feeder steers	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-7.25	5.25-6.00	6.25-6.75	5.50-6.00	Dressed Poultry						
Best stonker steers	5.00-6.25	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$65-\$90	\$75-\$85	\$60-\$75	Spring chickens	17c	14c	24c	22c	23c	
Best milkers and springers (each)		\$45-\$55	\$40-\$50	\$55-\$90	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60	Fowl	13c-14c	12c	15c-16c	20c	18c	
Fair milkers and springers (each)							Ducks	14c	14c	13c-14c	18c		
Hogs							Geese	14c		12c-14c	18c		
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.25	\$7.75	11.75-12.00	\$10.85	9.80-9.70	9.10-9.50	Turkeys	18c	14c	16c-17c	25c	23c	
Light hogs	11.00-11.25	\$8.00	\$11.35		9.40-9.70	\$8.50	Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
Heavy sows	\$8.00	\$5.25	\$9.25		8.60-9.00		No. 2 Red Top	\$9.-\$10	\$17		\$8-\$10	\$12	
Stags	6.00-6.25	\$4.50			9.20-9.75		No. 2 Upland	\$8-\$9	\$15	\$9			
Sheep and Lambs							No. 2 Timothy	\$13-\$14	\$21	\$14	\$10	\$14	
Choice lambs	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	9.00-11.00	9.25-9.50	10.00-10.40	8.00-9.75	No. 2 Midland	\$17	\$14		\$11 pressed	\$18	
Best killing sheep	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.25	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	6.00-8.00	Clover and Timothy	\$13-\$14					

Liberal Advances Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Organized, Owned and Operated by Farmers

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St. Boniface and Ft. William
equipped with most up-to-date
treating and cleaning machinery

N. M. Paterson & Co.
Limited

Track Buyers **GRAIN** Commission Merchants
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Ship your grain to Fort William, Port Arthur, or St. Boniface, making shipping bills read "NOTIFY N. M. PATERSON & CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, Manitoba," and we will check up grading, etc., and advise you promptly. Our Aim is to please the customer.

LIBERAL Advances GOOD Prices QUICK Returns

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Grain Commission Merchants

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
US TO SECURE QUICK
SERVICE AND ATTENTION

Write Us for our Pocket Diary
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YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write us for Daily Market Cards.

WINNIPEG

LICENSED and BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

1, useop 0H

Ship Your
Grain to



**G. R. Wilson
Co.**

Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG

He does

Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.

207 Grain Exchange

HAVE STOOD THE
TEST OF TIME AS
SELLING AGENTS FOR
GRAIN GROWERS

MACLENNAN BROS.

TRACK
BUYERS

GRAIN COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

LICENSED, BONDED

NOT MEMBERS

Under the Canada Grain Act

Of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

INDEPENDENT

On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell, or who wish to hold their grain.

705 UNION TRUST BUILDING, WINNIPEG

The Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

The Oldest and The Best

ASK THE MAN

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

FARMERS!

Ship Your Grain To

The Canadian Elevator Co.

LIMITED

Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg

It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain shipments. We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading and make prompt returns.

**WE ARE
RELIABLE**

Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best **SATISFACTION.**

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a car.)

Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

Always at Your Service

We thank our many patrons for their valued business during the past year and bespeak the same for the incoming grain year.

We are urging farmers not to sell their grain until the crop is assured, but once the crop seems safe, present prices are so attractive, we believe some sales should be made. Get in touch with us for prices.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

531-535 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Phones Main 46 and 3570

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together with top prices when you wish to make disposition. Experience and facilities count.

See that your bills of lading read **Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, Winnipeg**, and secure quotations from us whenever you wish to sell, or give us your handling instructions.

We will be glad to have you write us any time.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Grain Merchants

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

ESTABLISHED 1857

Grain Growers! Farmers!

Ship your grain in car lots; don't sell it at street prices. A trial shipment will convince you of our ability in giving you unexcelled service in the handling of your grain products on a commission basis. Make your Bills of Lading read:

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STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Track Buyers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances

Reference: The Bank of Montreal

Quick Returns

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Prompt Returns

Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

Grain Dealers Track Buyers
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Acme Grain Co.

Limited Bonded

804 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WINNIPEG

CAR LOTS

Get our Prices before selling

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT
REPRESENTED

Telephone Main 3790

Licensed and Bonded

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WARNING TO THE FARMERS FROM McBEAN BROS.

Last year the farmers of the three Western Provinces sold freely of their grain at the beginning of the shipping season at unnecessarily low prices, for October delivery, resulting in very heavy losses to some farmers, owing to weather conditions interfering with the delivery in time to fill their contracts. We want to warn the farmers in contracting ahead this year, and especially at this early date, as this crop is not yet assured, but even if we do grow as big a crop as last year the conditions governing the grain crops all over the world warrant higher prices today than at any time since the war began.

We estimate the devastation in the countries at war will be a great deal more than the countries at peace can possibly make up, and combine this with three hundred million bushels less grown in the United States than last year, will make a very bullish situation. Figure as we will we cannot see how prices can be any lower for this crop season, and could easily go very much higher, and any deterioration in our crop between now and harvest would make the situation stronger than ever, and we would urge all farmers who have grain to sell this year to sit down and wait till their crop is harvested and not to be in any hurry in selling. Just take your time in shipping your grain forward and do not rush it to market and accept any price that may be offered, as last year large quantities of our wheat were sold below 90 cents, Fort William, and from this point never stopped advancing until it reached over \$1.25. We will have rapid fluctuations from 5 to 10 cents per bushel, but our calculations are that every bushel of wheat that we can grow in these three Western Provinces this year, no matter if the crop pans out as big as last year, should be worth at least \$1.25 per bus. for basis No. 1 Northern, and 50c basis No. 2 C.W. Oats, in store Fort William, and if when you deliver your grain these prices, or about, are not obtainable, ship your grain to Port Arthur or Fort William, and if you require money get your advances from your agent and hold until you can get your proper price.

You have the situation in hand—take advantage of it this year and every year—get into the habit of shipping your own grain and get everything that is in it, less the one cent commission on wheat, barley and flax, and five-eighths of a cent on oats. Don't sell a bushel of grain on track, wait until you get your returns back from Fort William or Port Arthur.

If the advice we have been giving you during the past year has been of any benefit to you, we would like you to reciprocate by shipping to us a share of your grain. We make big advances on each carload of grain, if you require it, and look carefully after the grading.

McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

July 24th, 1916

Taxation of Land Values

By

Louis F. Post

Any person who is interested in the taxation of land values can get a clearer idea of this great question from this book than from any other book written. It is really an explanation of Henry George's great work in simple language and illustrated by diagrams so that any person who can read can understand it. It deals with every phase of the question and shows the effect that this form of taxation has upon all classes in the community. One very valuable part of the book comprises twenty pages made up of questions and answers, wherein practically every question any person would want to ask is answered fully and definitely. Seventy pages are given to explanations of terms and various points that opponents have brought up in connection with the taxation of land values. The book comprises 145 pages of clear type and is attractively bound in red paper covers.

Postpaid for.....

50c

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

25 cents cwt.; the best heavy steers brought only \$7.85 to \$8.10. In fact, the demand for heavy stuff was light. Good butcher steers brought \$7.75 to \$8.00, and medium \$7.25 to \$7.50. Good cows sold \$7.00 to \$7.25, medium at \$6.50 to \$6.75, common at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

The hog market has been strong and advanced this last week to \$12.00, fed and watered, which price has held strong. Sheep and lambs have been in light supply this week, the market for all classes is strong.

Next week should see a better market as the present light runs have given packers and butchers a chance to dispose of their surplus so as to make them better buyers next week.

South St. Paul, July 29.—Cattle receipts at this and other western markets were curtailed during the week. The shutting off of supplies was of distinctly beneficial influence, particularly in view of the extremely high temperatures all over the country, which had a marked influence upon meat consumption.

Sales of butchers steers, cows, heifers and bulls toward the close averaged 16 to 25 cents higher than at the finish of the preceding week and some sales showed even further improvement.

Not many steers good enough to beat \$8.00 arrived during the week and kinds saleable at \$8.50 to \$8.75 were so much above the average as to challenge general attention. As a matter of fact there was much more steer trade between \$6.00 and \$8.00 than above the latter mark, while packers were successful bidders on a class discarded from the stocker and feeder section around and below \$5.00. For butcher cows and heifers, most of which were native or Dakota origin and grassy finish, demand was strong in sympathy with the steer deal, but sales were confined largely to the \$5.00 to \$6.50 spread. Some of the better grain fed lots brought \$7.00 to \$7.25, but rarely more. Cutters and canners did not share in the general advance, but were nominally strong, comprising a considerable class between \$4.00 and \$4.75. Stocker and feeder cattle of good quality strengthened some, but trade was irregular. Steers left first hands at \$5.00 to \$6.75 mostly, but best sorts were eligible to premiums. Common kinds were slow to sell and usually went to packers. Demand for heifers was active, and best young female stock earned \$5.75 to \$6.00, with occasional premiums by outside buyers.

Hog receipts continued moderate. Sales spread was wide, with a dollar gap between top and bottom droves at the widest point. Best butcher droves late in the period sold around \$9.60, not far from the year's top, while coarse, grassy, packing grades sold down at \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Sheep and lamb prices fluctuated some during the week. Best lambs dropped from \$10.00 top early in the period to \$9.75, but recovered later and seconds were restored to the \$8.25 level after a quarter drop.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company report receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 2,400; calves, 200; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 6,100.

With larger receipts of cattle at the end of last week our market was 15 cents to 25 cents lower on all classes of killing cattle. A few lots were good enough to bring \$7.00 to \$7.25, but the bulk of steers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Cows were also lower and it took choice fed cows to bring \$6.25 or over. There was a good demand for oxen and bulls at steady prices. Trade on stockers and feeders was also active at steady prices.

The hog market opened this week at \$11.00, holding steady at this figure to Friday when the price advanced to \$11.25. This was mainly due to the strong packer competition.

Calgary, July 29.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's receipts as: Horses, 292; cattle, 874; hogs, 2,442; sheep, 719; and this week a year ago: Horses, 674; cattle, 325; hogs, 1,043; sheep, none.

Outward shipments were 14 cars hogs Toronto, 6 cars hogs New Westminster, 1 car stock hogs Bear Creek, 2 decks sheep Edmonton.

Hogs sold early in the week at \$10.85, on Thursday at \$11.00, and on Friday at \$11.10, with buyers giving full credit on C.P.R. billings. (This week a year ago hogs sold for \$7.60 to \$7.75). We handled 17 per cent. of this week's hog receipts at the Alberta stockyards.

This week's top for fat steers was \$6.65, and the average run of grass steers sold for \$6.50, heifers at \$5.75 and cows at \$5.50. Stock and feeder steers \$6.00 to \$6.50 and yearling heifers \$4.00 to \$4.20. (Prices on top steers this week a year ago \$7.00 to \$7.25).

Country Produce

Winnipeg, July 31.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Butter prices are the same as last week. There is a falling off in the supply right at present owing to the very hot weather, but the quality is very fair. Fancy dairy is 21c-23c and No. 1 dairy 20c.

Sweet Cream—Sweet cream is 32c with sour 28c and 30c, depending on the grade. While the supply has not depreciated much as yet, creameries anticipate a smaller supply in the near future and have put the price for sour cream up a cent on both No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Hay—Prices are the same as a week ago, but the demand is considerably keener. There is also a good demand for clean straw at \$5.00 a ton.

Potatoes—New potatoes are worth \$1.35 per bushel, but there is very little home grown stuff on the market yet.

WHEAT AT \$27 PER BUSHEL

We like to live well these days, and we are paying for it. Some of our prepared breakfast foods now cost us 33 1-3 per cent. more than we paid for them before the world war began.

Reckoned on a dollar and cent basis, we are now buying wheat in some of our prepared package foods at the rate of \$27 per bushel for the wheat, according to the figuring of Professor E. F. Ladd, state chemist of North Dakota.

For these convenient and attractive commercialized forms of food we are willing to pay about 50 times more than our ancestors did when they prepared their own cereal foods by boiling, steaming, drying, and parching them. We want our grains prinked and puffed, and we are paying well for the prinking and puffing.—Farm and Fireside.

CANADIAN COUNCIL RE-ORGANIZED

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met on July 25 and 26 in Winnipeg for the transaction of business of mutual interest to the farmers' associations of the West. The first business was to review and approve of the case to be presented to the Board of Grain Commissioners against the use of the "Hybrid" ticket. Following this the constitution of the council was reviewed and the scope of the council's work more clearly set forth. It was the unanimous opinion of all the members that the time had arrived when the inter-provincial farmers' organization should be organized on a permanent basis with a head office in charge of a competent secretary so that business of common interest to all the farmers' organizations could be cared for promptly and efficiently. It was therefore decided to open a permanent office for the Canadian Council of Agriculture with headquarters at Winnipeg, and Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was engaged as secretary of the Canadian Council. Mr. McKenzie has been secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association for the last fourteen years and has now resigned from that position in order to take the larger field as secretary of the National Farmers' Council.

At a previous meeting of the Canadian Council it was said that the organization was not sufficiently broad to take in interests of the farmers generally, and applications were therefore accepted for membership from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Grain Growers' Guide and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario. This brings the membership of the Canadian Council up to nine separate organizations, with a membership of around 75,000 farmers. It can safely be described as the largest farmers' organization in the world, and with the permanent basis upon which it has now been placed and with sufficient financial support it should accomplish very valuable work on behalf of the organized farmers.

To the Canadian Council, questions such as the revision of the Canada Grain Act, Railway Legislation, Tariff and Taxation, Co-operative Organization and similar matters of common interest to all the organizations will be taken up. Some time was devoted to the discussion of federating the various farmers' organizations in the West for business purposes and the matter will be further discussed at the next meeting of the council.

HELP FOR FARMERS' WIVES

Many women have been unable to secure any help in the house during harvest and threshing. This year it has been suggested to Mr. Kon, of the Department of Immigration for Manitoba, that when the harvest excursions are coming West, excursions be run for women to come and help in the homes. Every year a number of wives and sisters of the excursionists have come with them, but no encouragement has been given to women to come.

Mr. Kon believes that enough women to supply the need for help in Manitoba can be secured if those wishing help will guarantee to pay twenty-five dollars a month for three months. The expenses of the women coming out and back will be about forty dollars. Then there will be the wear and tear on their clothes, so that it would not pay them to come for less than seventy-five dollars.

Those who wish such help should write to Louis Kon, provincial Immigration Department, Winnipeg, Man., at once, because Mr. Kon will not do anything to secure this help until he is sure it is wanted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY DIRECTORS

Altho there is as yet no official announcement, the following government directors on the board of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways have, it is understood, been selected: On the Canadian Northern board the directors will be Messrs. W. K. George, or Toronto; H. A. Richardson, of Kingston, and W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, and on the Grand Trunk Pacific board, Messrs. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa; Jules Hone, of Montreal, and Peter McAra, of Winnipeg.

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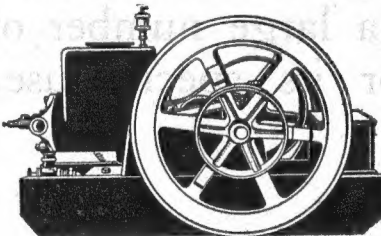
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IS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION TO YOU.

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Absolute balance of
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The Profit
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Pumping.
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Wood Sawing.
Etc., etc., etc.

1 3 Horse Power \$40.00

(No. 1) Cash
Bore 3 1/2, stroke 4 1/2, speed 500, pulley
3. Weight on wood skids 260 lbs.
High tension, battery ignition, kero-
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mended for this size. For Separators,
Churns, Washers, etc.

4 Horse Power \$99.00

(No. 3) Cash
Bore 4 1/2, stroke 7, speed 450, pulley
12. Weight on wood skids 650 lbs.
High tension, battery ignition, kero-
sene burning attachment extra. Feed
Cutters, Grinders, Light Pumping,
etc.

GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE:

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be made of first class
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ship to develop full rat-
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High tension, battery ignition, kero-
sene burning attachment extra. For
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6 Horse Power \$143.00

(No. 4) Cash
Bore 5 1/2, stroke 10, speed 350, pul-
ley 18. Weight on wood skids 1,200
lbs. High tension, battery ignition,
kerosene burning attachment. Saw-
ing, Grinding, Pumping, etc.

CAPACITY 1000 BUSHELS

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Diameter 13 ft. 8 in. Wall 8 ft. High

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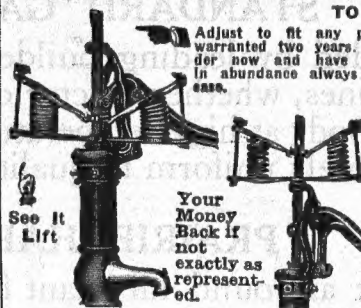
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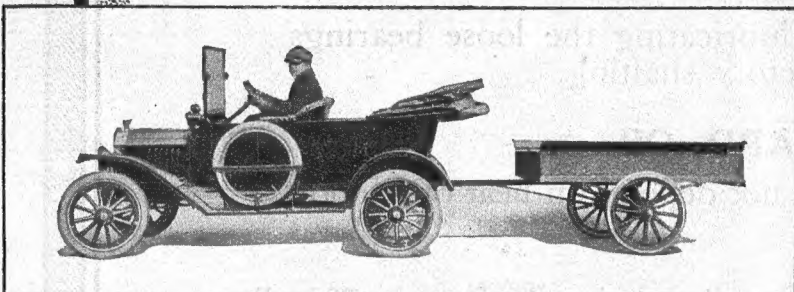
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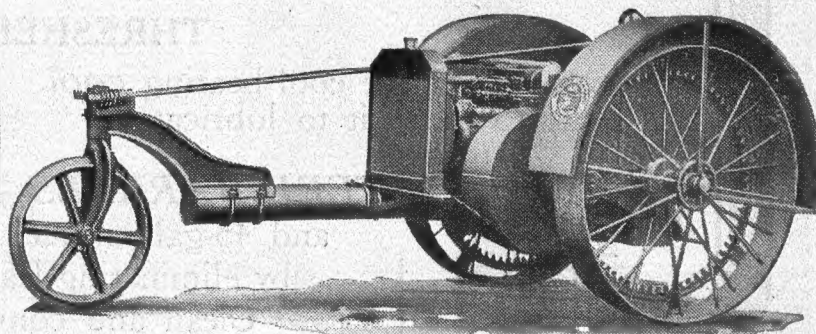
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